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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'HAPTONG' CITES JAPANESE REPORTS ON U.S.-ROK TALKS

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 29 Jun 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 29 June (HAPTONG)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter in his upcoming talks with South Korean President Park Chung-hui in Seoul Saturday will make it clear that America intends to promote a three-party conference involving South and North Korea and the United States to help solve the Korean problem, it was reported.

Japan's mass circulation paper YOMIURI SHINBUN also reported today that White House adviser on National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski made a brief stopover in Seoul Wednesday on his way to Tokyo on a mission to inform Seoul in advance of his government's stand.

YOMIURI, quoting foreign ministry sources here, said since North Korea has reportedly indicated its willingness to comply with the idea conditionally, the situations on the Korean Peninsula would see a momentous turning-point with the American President's visit to South Korea.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, meanwhile, stressed that his government has been seeking a relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. Washington's position, Vance said in an exclusive interview with the MAINICHI SHINBUN here, is to expedite a relaxation of tensions there. YOMIURI reported that the idea of the projected tripartite meeting was explained to Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Chira when Carter met with the Japanese leader on Tuesday. A similar explanation was given when Vance conferred with his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda later.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEOUL SOURCE SAYS U.S. TO SEEK PRC SUPPORT FOR TALKS

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0116 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (HAPTONG)--Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, is reportedly to pay a visit to communist China this weekend to ask Peking to use its influences to have Pyongyang accept the three-way talks jointly proposed by President Pak Chong-hui and U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Seoul, a diplomatic source said here today.

The source said Holbrooke's planned visit to Beijing is expected to bear fruit as Beijing has so far shown a positive attitude toward the idea of a three-way peace parley.

If North Korea accepts the proposal, it could be taken as a sign for Pyongyang to lean toward Beijing rather than Moscow in its rope-dancing diplomacy launched to make a maximum gain from the Beijing-Moscow rivalry, the source said.

The source said, however, it is not altogether optimistic for Pyongyang to accept without any preconditions the proposed three-way parley to be attended by senior official representatives of South and North Korea and the U.S. as it would mean approval for the "two Koreas" Pyongyang has so far strongly opposed if it accepted the proposal.

But North Korea will gain economic and technological cooperation from Western countries if it accepts the proposal, the source added.

Holbrooke is now in Australia on a visit accompanying U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after attending a meeting in Indonesia.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KOREA TIMES' REPORTS ROK ENVOY'S COMMENTS ON TRIPARTITE TALKS

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 79 p 1 SK

[Excerpt] Ambassador to Washington Kim Yong-sik urged North Korea yesterday to accept the proposal for a meeting of senior official representatives of North and South Korea and the United States "without any preconditions" to ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula.

"If North Korea puts forth any conditions or suggests any counter-proposal," Ambassador Kim said, "we will regard it as a negative response by Pyongyang and therefore we cannot accept it."

The ambassador warned that the North Korean communists must realize the fact that they will run against the current international trend of rapprochement if they show a negative response to these overtures.

"If Pyongyang does not accept our proposal, only reiterating its conventional, unreasonable and unrealistic assertions," the ambassador stressed, "it will miss an important historic chance and tensions on the Korean Peninsula, will be heightened again."

The purpose of the three-way meeting is to seek means to ease the agony stemming from the division of the peninsula and to ensure peace and stability until peaceful unification is realized, Ambassador Kim explained.

"There can be no preconditions on such a realistic proposal, the ambassador emphasized, in an interview with MBC [Munhwa Television].

Ambassador Kim also viewed that Korea-U.S. security cooperation would remain firmly unaffected even if the three-way meeting were held.

Explaining the case of West and East Germany, Ambassador Kim, who is now in Seoul after attending the Korea-U.S. summit talks, said that strong security support was a prerequisite to solve pending issues. Without the powerful support of NATO, he went on, they (East and West Germany) would have found it difficult to maintain their talks.

He excluded the possibility of holding preliminary contact between the United States and North Korea before they sat down at the conference table of the three nations.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORUM ON KOREAN QUESTION HELD IN TOKYO

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo July 3 (KNS-KCNA)--A forum on the Korean question was held in Tokyo on June 29 under the sponsorship of SHAKAISHIMPO, organ of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present there were Ichio Asukata, chairman; Shinnen Tagaya, general secretary, and Tamio Kawakami, director of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party; Togo Yoneda, chairman, and Tsunehiko Antaku, vice-chairman, of the special committee for measures on the Korean affairs; Hiroshi Nugui, editor-in-chief of SHAKAISHIMPO and leading personnel of the party and personages concerned; Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the House of Representatives; Hideo Den, representative of the Social Democratic Federation; Fujio Hanawa, director of the secretariat of "The National Liaison Council of the Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song"; Makoto Ichikawa and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, representative members of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Jinya Kawamura, professor of the Yokohama National University; critic Shin Aochi and other prominent figures of all circles--250 at all.

Chairman Ichio Asukata spoke at the forum on behalf of the sponsor.

He said:

It is necessary to make clear the task for solving the Korean question and the way for energetically conducting a movement for this.

We should, above all, put an end to the strained and unstable situation between Japan and Korea and pave the way for guaranteeing peace in Asia.

The root cause of tension is, needless to say, the illegal presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Carter promised to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea, but this promise has already been reserved.

Next we should fight side by side with the South Korean people against the suppression of democracy and injustice and express solidarity with them.

What is important for us is to thwart the economic invasion of South Korea by Japanese monopoly capital and demolish the structure of fusion between the Japanese and South Korean ruling circles.

And we should intensify our movement, beginning with elementary questions such as the guarantee of democratic national rights to the Korean citizens in Japan.

Next we should curb the hostile policy of the Liberal Democratic government of Japan towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its "two Koreas" plot and support the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Then reports and supplementary speeches were made by figures of various circles on the subjects "The Relaxation of Tension in Asia and the Korean Peninsula," "The United States and Far East Strategy," "The Korean Question and the Japanese Economy" and "The Reality of Seoul and the Popular Masses" in the first part of the forum held on the agenda item "The Situation Surrounding the Korean Peninsula."

Reports and supplementary speeches on the subjects "The Meaning of the Struggle for Democratization," "After Launching Japan-Korea National Movements" and so on were made in the second part of the forum held on the agenda item "What Is the Task of the Joint Struggle."

In his report titled, "The Meaning of the Struggle for Democratization," Shin Aochi held that, for the democratization of South Korean society, the infamous "emergency decrees" must be abolished and the "Yusin system" destroyed, first of all.

In his report titled "After Launching Japan-Korea National Movements" Makoto Ichikawa said:

The fighting tasks facing the Japanese people, as decided at the second world conference for the reunification of Korea, are to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, support the South Korean people in the struggle for the democratization of society and fight for a switch over in the Japanese government's Korean policy.

In the report titled "The Reality of Seoul and the Popular Masses" man of the press Yasuhiro Maeda said:

There are various systems in the world, but such dictatorial system as in South Korea can be found nowhere else today. There are many undemocratic regions in the world, but nowhere else is democracy so completely obliterated as in South Korea today.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, Hideo Den and many other figures spoke at the forum.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK SCHOLAR INTERVIEWED ON PROPOSAL FOR TALKS WITH DPRK

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 79 pp 4, 5 SK

[Interview with Prof Kim Il-pyong by Son Wu-hyun]

[Excerpts] "The Korea-U.S. joint proposal to Pyongyang for the convening of a meeting of senior official representatives of South and North Korea and the United States indicates a new measure of flexibility on the part of Seoul in coping with North Korea," says a U.S.-educated specialist on Chinese affairs.

In an interview with THE KOREA HERALD, Prof. Kim Il-pyong, dean of the graduate school of Hanyang University observed that South Korea will have an improved negotiating position in its talks with North Korea by accepting an equal partnership with the United States, if the proposed meeting is convened.

Saying that the new formula providing for a meeting of official delegates of Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington can be viewed as a variation of a four-party meeting advocated by Henry Kissinger in 1975, Kim opined that Peking is likely to have hoped for an American initiative in improving inter-Korea relations as its own involvement in the Korean question will aggravate the rivalry between itself and Moscow.

If North Korea notifies its acceptance of the Seoul-Washington proposal only to the United States, Kim said, it would be desirable for the United States to withhold any response until the same notification is made to Seoul. Otherwise South Korea and the United States risk being taken in by a Pyongyang trick to test the solidarity between the two allies, Kim explained.

Kim added, however, that North Korea will find it difficult to turn down the new formula for the inter-Korea dialogue for fear that such an action should be viewed as being inconsistent with its previous demands for dialogue with South Korea, thus causing Pyongyang's isolation in the international community,

Another factor which makes North Korea's rejection unlikely is that it would provide a good excuse for halting the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, Kim said.

Kim remarked that the success or failure of the three-way dialogue will depend largely on whether Washington can win the confidence of the North Korean leadership.

Kim sounded a warning, however, that North Korea may do its utmost to exploit the three-way meeting to damage the existing bond of friendship between Seoul and Washington by causing disagreements between the two allies.

If the proposed meeting turns out to be unsuccessful, Kim said, Pyongyang is likely to insist that it was because of such differences in the positions of Seoul and Washington that the talks failed.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

THREE-WAY TALKS--Seoul, July 6 (HAPTONG)--American ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen Thursday indicated the Carter administration was mounting diplomatic campaigns aimed at forcing North Korea to accept the three-way parley on the Korean Peninsula jointly proposed by the U.S. and South Korea last week. Gleysteen dropped the hint when he said the proposed parley would be materialized as a result of Russian and Chinese pressures on Pyongyang to accept it, during his meeting with acting chairman Pak Chun-kyu of the ruling Democratic Republican Party. Gleysteen visited with Pak and Tae Wan-son, chairman of Yujonghoe, the largest legislative floor negotiating group, to thank them for hospitality accorded to President Jimmy Carter during his state visit from June 20 to July 1. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0132 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

MISSING KOREAN--Seoul, July 5 (HAPTONG)--The Foreign Ministry today asked the Netherlands and Norway to confirm if a South Korean had indeed defected to North Korea of his own free will as claimed by North Korea. The NAEWOE press today quoted North Korean broadcasts over the weekend as saying Ko Sang-mun, 31, a high school teacher in Seoul staying in the Netherlands for study, defected to North Korea voluntarily while on a visit to Oslo. It also made a similar request to the international police organizations. A ministry official said the Netherlands is bound to clarify on the issue since it invited Ko to the country for the study project. He said the ministry has also instructed all the Korean missions in northern Europe to look into the detailed circumstances that led Ko's abduction to North Korea. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK] Seoul, July 6 (HAPTONG)--Rep. Kim Yu-tak, chairman of the Korea-Norway Parliamentarians Goodwill Association, today sent a message to the speaker of the Norwegian Lower House, the Rep Asbjorn Haugsyedt, in which he asked for cooperation to secure return of Mr. Ko Sang-mun, a 31-year-old South Korean student recently kidnapped by North Koreans in Norway. Kim requested the Norwegian speaker in the message to bring pressure to bear upon the North Korean Embassy in Norway to repatriate Ko. [Excerpts] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0310 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

AN PIL-SU'S STATEMENT--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--An Pil-su, chairman of the United Socialist Party of South Korea, on June 27 made public a statement saying that the president of the New Democratic Party had no other intention but expressing his desire to discuss the reunification question when he stated that he wanted to meet President Kim Il-song, and held that the "security authorities must bear responsibility for the raid on the building of the New Democratic Party," according to a report from Seoul. Saying that the authorities method of monopolizing the dialogue with the North must be corrected, he stressed that the "statements, discussion and exchange of opinions" concerning the dialogue "must be conducted freely. Before entering into the dialogue with the North, it is necessary for political parties and public organisations in South Korea to jointly deal with the proposals and strategy for national reunification and a structure for promoting the work of reunification," he said. He called upon the political parties and public organisations of South Korea to sit around one table to discuss these matters. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK]

PROMOTION OF TRIPARTITE TALKS--Seoul, 2 July (HAPTONG)--The government today instructed the Korean diplomatic missions abroad to launch positive efforts to convince their host governments and people of the correctness of the proposed tripartite meeting sought jointly by the U.S. and South Korea Sunday to talk Korean peace with Communist North Korea. The foreign ministry said the Korean government in the instruction ordered its embassies, consular offices and other missions abroad to try to solicit support from their host countries so that international pressures can be exerted on North Korea to promptly respond to the proposal.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

VRPR ARTICLE DISCUSSES CARTER VISIT

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine]
in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jun 79 SK

["Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Editorial Article:
Carter's Visit to South Korea and Outline of the Present Situation"]

[Text] A strong political wind is blowing in connection with U.S. President Carter's visit to South Korea. Carter's junket, which is aimed at rescuing from ruin the fanatic anti-communist Pak Chong-hui traitor, a fascist hang-man who has mercilessly violated democracy and democratic rights and who pursues permanent national division, faces bold resistance from all patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea.

The people of every strata and patriotic personages who strongly oppose Carter's visit demand that the United States no longer support the Yusin dictatorship, which violates human rights and pursues national division. They are struggling to carry through this just demand.

Sweeping aside the bloody suppression of the fascist Yusin, patriotic youths and students lit the torch of the resistance struggle. The courageous Korea university students, raising the slogans "We Oppose Carter's Visit to Seoul" and "We Demand the Release of Political Prisoners," held rallies and demonstrations in the face of the riot police who stormed onto the campus. The masses, enraged at the base U.S. manner of encouraging the Pak regime's violation of human rights, even entered the compound of the American Embassy in Seoul, holding aloft anti-U.S. banners and strongly demanding that Carter's visit be stopped.

Opposition figures, too, came onto the stage of struggle, encouraged by the movement of the masses of all strata.

The New Democratic Party [NDP] is carrying on an active struggle against the ruling parties and against the Yusin system on one hand, and despite all sorts of suppression and threats, is solidifying its posture to participate in a Pan-National North-South Dialog for Peaceful Reunification, the NDP is sternly rejecting the conspiracy between South Korea and the United States to crush democratic freedom and basic human rights.

Opposition figures such as former President Yun Po-son, Mr Ham Sok-Hon and former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung sent a letter to U.S. President Carter demanding cancellation of his scheduled trip to South Korea. They supported the view of NDP President Kim Yong-sam, who wants to step out to the North-South dialog for solving the question of fatherland reunification. At the same time, they denounced the oppressive schemes by the Pak regime against his view.

Because of Carter's visit to South Korea, the current situation includes factors which could lead the mass struggle for democratization and human rights to explode, and shows an [?indication] that the anti-fascist democratization movement may develop into basic anti-U.S. national salvation resistance. This is a very encouraging development of the situation for the patriotic masses, but cannot but be an extremely gloomy trend for the nation-selling bunch.

Thus, the Pak regime is faced with a critical situation and seized with enormous fear.

At the present time, when the Pak regime should ease political suppression for the sake of the "face" of Carter, who claims to stand for moral politics and human rights diplomacy, the regime is in fact falling into a worse crisis, forcing it to take ultra-emergency actions, invoking the fascist law system and using atrocities and all available conspiratorial measures.

The Pak regime has to perform a welcoming show, forcibly mobilizing the masses, in the presence of its U.S. masters to proudly show Yusin "Unity," but it is making an ugly scene of quelling the masses' resistance and blocking the activities of the opposition party, showing its fascist nature. This is indeed a ridiculous political show. Carter will visit to sustain the collapsing Pak regime, while Pak Chong-hui impatiently waits for his master's visit in hopes of finding a way to survive, but the clear fact is that the situation is producing the opposite results.

It is clear that Carter's visit to South Korea will bring a reverse effect, (?strengthening) the fascist dictatorship and revealing the nature of the colonial (?ruler), while the truth of the human rights violations should be probed. Chongvadae, facing an unavoidable crisis, is hurriedly making contradictory remarks, such as "The United States will reaffirm its security commitment in any form," "It will not raise the question of human rights," "It will not interfere in domestic affairs," and so forth, through the foreign minister.

But it cannot threaten anyone through this kind of (?exaggeration) nor can it deceive anyone with this kind of tricks. The situation has advanced to an uncontrollable stage. With Carter's visit to South Korea, the crisis of the Yusin fascist dictatorship has been further deepened and a new rupture is being created in the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. It has been proven that the U.S. masters cannot permanently be the protector of the colonial

puppets and the savior of the declining reactionary forces of South Korea. In the course of a third of a century living as colonial slaves our masses have genuinely come to realize that the United States is not an ally for freedom but is an aggressor and ruler.

Our masses have recognized that Carter's colorful crown as an apostle of peace and fighter for human rights is a downright sham. This is wholly proved by the desperate resistance of our masses who oppose Carter's visit to South Korea. This is indeed a "do or die" anti-U.S. advance.

It is undeniable that the masses have risen up in struggle against the junket of the president of the master nation to its colony, South Korea, where even minor anti-U.S. expression would be a target of cruel oppression, where no one dares express anti-U.S. feelings unless he is prepared to mount the scaffold, and where any type of anti-U.S. activities would be oppressed.

No one will deny the fact that this is a new trend of expressing in action the anti-U.S. feeling which has been in the hearts of our masses for a long time. The prelude of resistance has thus begun. The anti-U.S. trend today is far stronger than what appears on the surface. When there is a new development of events, this deep-rooted potential will erupt as an active volcano and finally sweep away the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The United States should not think of our people as a feeble entity wandering in the dark mists of (?subjugation,) nor should it dwell on the illusion that South Korea is a permanent U.S. colony which can be preserved by military and economic power alone and that it is a U.S. (?possession) where there is no anti-U.S. movement. Awakened from the illusion that South Korea is a permanent U.S. colony, the United States should (?take its chains off South Korea). The time has come for the United States to stop such a reckless adventure as staking its fate on South Korea and to discontinue such a folly as tarnishing its reputation by protecting the Pak regime, which lost the people's confidence long ago.

Why should the President of a master country fly into a colony late in the evening and wait for the daybreak at a U.S. military barracks? Isn't this a low-profiled junket? This is a dramatic event clearly showing how deeply the United States is mired down in South Korea. On the occasion of this visit, Carter should behave properly, not repeating the mistakes of his predecessors. He should show that his pledges on troop withdrawal and on human rights are not just political lip-service.

The U.S. arms reinforcements to South Korea have been of an aggressive nature since 1945 and the unjustifiable military occupation of South Korea by the United States has continued for 34 years. The U.S. imperialists subjugated South Korea as a colony with U.S. troops stationed in South Korea as a power base. Moreover in 1950 they provoked an aggressive war aimed at conquering even North Korea. Since their shameful defeat in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists have turned the Southern half of the Korean Peninsula into a military base and have engaged in aggressive schemes to obstruct the reunification of the country militarily.

U.S. troops in South Korea are the root of the sufferings and unhappiness of the people, a source of tension and danger of war on the Korean Peninsula, and a basic element impeding the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is why the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is the unanimous demand of the entire nation, which desires national independence and reunification, and the unanimous desire of the world progressive people, including the American people, who support peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The United States, which had disguised U.S. troops in South Korea as UN troops under the UN flag against the spirit of the UN Charter, lost any excuse for military occupation of South Korea in the name of the UN following the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975, which passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Carter's U.S. administration, formed in 1977 amidst the increasing pressure of opinion at home and abroad demanding withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, could not but reaffirm the promises made during the election campaign and had to start a gradual troop withdrawal. However, as time passed, Carter's commitment to troop withdrawal gradually faded into shadow and obscurity. Thus, finally, a balance of power on the Korean Peninsula has been advocated again and discontinuation of withdrawal was mentioned at the recent summit meeting between the United States and Japan.

There is nothing new in the theory of balance of power. That is a brigandish logic of the imperialists pursuing power supremacy and is nothing but stereotyped deceptive talk designed to justify military interference and a war of aggression. If it is true that Carter will freeze or postpone the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists will thus expose their own mad desire to pursue a policy of war and aggression on the Korean Peninsula and will invite grave consequence for themselves. Carter should listen carefully to the just public opinion that it is not necessary to station U.S. troops in South Korea to supporting the fascist Yusin dictatorship. The United States should not forget the lesson of history that no aggressors can forcibly occupy their colonies forever nor conquer the masses' desire for independence in the end.

If Carter misses the chance for honorable withdrawal of troops today, our masses will force the U.S. troops forcibly occupying this country to withdraw in shame tomorrow. If the U.S. aggressors do not get out of the country of their own accord, our masses will drive them out of our fatherland, upholding the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Like Carter's commitment to troop withdrawal, his commitment to human rights has also become the subject of our masses' skepticism. The reason is that his visit to Seoul to needlessly encourage the Yusin dictatorial regime does not agree at all with his loud proclamations of human rights diplomacy.

Ever since it usurped the original victory of the 19 April uprising of the masses through a coup d'etat in 1961, and particularly since the political change of Yusin in 1973, the Pak Chong-hui ring has changed all South Korea into a bloody prison for the masses, trampling down every last trace of democracy and human rights. Applying the Yusin constitution and other vicious fascist laws and using the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and numerous other organizations for oppression, the Pak regime is desperately engaged in arrests, imprisonment, torture and murder of the patriotic masses and democratic personages who pursue democracy, freedom, peace and reunification, refusing to submit as slaves of Yusin.

Fascist South Korea is notorious all over the world today for its political sterility, where democracy is completely exterminated, and for the barren soil where basic human rights are thoroughly trampled down. If Carter appears in this land smiling and shaking hands and exchanges toasts with the fascist gangs, who on earth will accept him as a protector of human rights? The United States cannot evade the responsibility for making South Korea a fascist country, because South Korea is nothing but a colony of the United States, which is the actual ruler of South Korea.

It is not by chance at all that voices opposing Carter's visit to South Korea are echoing in political and social circles in the United States and in every country of the world. It is particularly significant that Senator Kennedy specifically warned Carter not to give any impression of patronizing the Pak regime. He requested Carter to take essential measures for guaranteeing human rights and restoring democracy and for gaining the release of all political prisoners and the abolition of emergency decree No. 9 during Carter's visit to South Korea.

The distrust and suspicion of Carter's human rights diplomacy can be wiped out only by Carter himself. Carter can not save face as an adherent of moral politics by merely feigning indignation over the scandal of the Blue House's bribing U.S. congressmen, which was committed by Pak Chong-hui and Pak Tong-son, the culprits in the colony, and which exposed the corruption of the congressional political system of the United States. Likewise, to play the game of simply making public secret U.S. State Department documents which reveal part of the case of the kidnaping of former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung committed by the international gangsters in downtown Tokyo in broad daylight--this too, is inadequate to give a proud picture of Carter as a true advocate of human rights diplomacy.

Without dealing a hard blow, punishing blow, even belatedly, to the Pak regime, which holds aloft the sword of human rights oppression in front of its master as if it scorns human rights diplomacy, the United States cannot escape denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad that it is the United States that patronizes and inspires the fascist brutality of the colonial puppet. If the United States is not a ringleader of human rights oppression in South Korea, it should immediately discontinue its political patronage of South Korea and its military and economic assistance to South Korea and should punish the Pak Chong-hui gangsters, who are engaged in fanatical fascist conduct.

If the United States repeatedly pays lip service to worrying about the human rights situation in South Korea while actually overlooking the Pak regime's fascist tyranny and encourages its actions from behind the scenes, this will constitute a violent challenge to our people, and the regime will inevitably encounter an erupting anti-U.S. incident.

If Carter thinks the judgment of our people that the Pak regime's wicked plot to fabricate two Koreas has been conceived in a scenario prepared by the United States is unjust, he should take this occasion to prove it so, in the interest of the United States. By merely repeating the crafty statement that the United States unconditionally supports the North-South dialog, it will never be able to prove that it truly desires peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula. This is because U.S. supports of the North-South dialog is not consistent with its supporting the Pak regime, which has suspended the dialog that was arranged on two occasions. The problem is whether the dialog is for reunification or for division.

Our people are keenly watching acts of Carter who has obstinately persisted in visiting South Korea despite the opposition of public opinion at home and abroad. We should not entertain any illusion regarding the United States. Our people can pioneer their fate only through their struggles. While more actively waging our struggles for democratization and against fascism, we should wage a decisive anti-U.S. national salvation struggle by rallying broad patriotic, democratic forces. We will surely be the final victor on the road toward democratization of society and toward the independent reunification of the fatherland.

CSO: 4108

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'LE MONDE' REPORTS KIM TAE-CHUNG'S VIEWS ON CARTER VISIT

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Interview with South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung in Seoul by Philippe Pons: "Under Police Surveillance in Mr Kim Tae-Chung's House"; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Seoul--Mr Kim Tae-Chung, the Pak regime's most famous opponent, told us "It is ironical to think that at the very time that Mr Carter, who has often said that U.S. diplomacy is based on human rights, is visiting the country where Koreans who are fighting for democracy are in prison or under house arrest. That applies to more than 1,000 people."

"We asked that in honor of Mr Carter's visit presidential decree No 9-- which forbids anybody to criticize the government or to give 'false' information to foreigners--should be lifted, and we demanded the release of the 500 political prisoners, who are living in deplorable conditions and some of whom were tortured last May for rebelling and asking for permission to receive books."

"I am not opposed to Mr Carter's visit as such," Mr Kim Tae-Chung continued, "but I denounce the situation in which it is taking place, which confirms the violation of human rights in Korea. I fear the situation may be worse once Mr Carter has left."

"The government justifies its repression by saying 'security first, democracy later.' I do not deny that economic progress has been made in the past 15 years, but neither weapons nor money are any guarantee if a government does not have its people's confidence. Just look at Iran. I admit that the government is powerful enough to suppress our rights and imprison us whenever it wishes but, politically speaking, it is not strong. I mean that it does not have the people's support. In the December 1978 elections the opposition won (Note: the Democratic Republican Party, which supports the government, obtained 68 seats out of 154, while the New Democratic Party won 61, the unification party 2 and the independents 22) but because one-third of Parliament is paid by the government, it did not obtain a majority. The Pak regime is undermining the nation's loyalty and its anticommunist conscience. By talking to you in this way I come under decree No 9 and could be sent back to prison tomorrow without any form of trial."

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NDP HEAD'S PROPOSAL--Seoul, 3 July (HAPTONG)--The ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP) indicated today that it would no longer make an issue of opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's controversial remarks on the unification issue. DRP Secretary General Sin Hyong-sik said that in connection with the joint proposal by South Korea and the United States for three-way talks on Korea, it is essential to ensure a national consensus on the matter. Sin said the government was exploring ways to 'nform leaders of the National Assembly of the outcome of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to Korea and added the Parliamentary Peaceful Unification Council could be a desirable channel which the National Assembly could receive a report on it. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0818 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK]

HUMAN RIGHTS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE--Seoul, July 5 (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) has established a five-member special body to look into alleged human rights problems in South Korea, it was reported here today. The formation of the body is believed to give a momentum to the opposition party in launching a struggle against the ruling camp for a solution to the human rights issues during the upcoming special house sitting slated for this month. The decision came in the NDP Political Council meeting, where attendants agreed to give a priority to the human rights questions which were raised during U.S. President Jimmy Carter's state visit last weekend. The body was composed of Rep Ko Chae-chung, Yi Taek-ton, No Sung-hwan and Pak Pyong-chae and Hong Yong-ki, a member of the NDP Political Affairs Committee. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK]

IMPRISONMENT OF DISSIDENTS--Seoul 5 July KYODO--Nine South Korean dissidents have been imprisoned after issuing a statement calling for release of poet Kim Chi-ha and eight other detained literary figures, sources here said Thursday. The dissidents, members of a liberal literary group, distributed the statement Wednesday at a banquet of the Fourth World Convention of Poets held at a Seoul hotel Monday through Wednesday. The members were charged with disturbing public order. Three of them were given 29-day imprisonment and the six others 14 days. Kim, a prominent critic of the government of President Pak Chong-hui, has been in prison since March 1975 for alleged antigovernment activities. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW]

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

'HAPTONG' DESCRIBES U.S. DEFENSE SUPPORT PLANS

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Seoul 4 July (HAPTONG)--The United States has agreed that it would continue to transfer military hardware and strengthen its air power and logistic support for South Korea even if the U.S. troop withdrawal plan were altered to keep U.S. ground forces in Korea, it was learned here today. The agreement was given at a meeting of Korean Defense Minister No Chae-kyon and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown which took place during U.S. President Jimmy Carter's just-concluded state visit to Korea, a diplomatic source said.

The on-going improvement program for the Korean armed forces would be carried out in parallel with the continued U.S. military presence in Korea to increase the capabilities of the Korean forces and counter the growing North Korean military power, the source said. It was concluded at the Korea-U.S. defense ministers meeting that North Korea's military power has been increased by 20 percent, the source said.

The defense chiefs of the two allies have decided to hold the annual Korea-U.S. security consultative conference in September, some two months later than scheduled, the source said. This year's Korea-U.S. security consultative conference will deal with, among others, issues related to changes in the U.S. troop withdrawal plan, he said.

"U.S. President Carter will announce an important change in his U.S. troop withdrawal within this month. He is expected to hold in abeyance any further U.S. troop pullout from Korea until 1982," the source said.

Some 275 million dollars' worth of military equipment will be turned over to the Korean armed forces this year as scheduled under the improvement program for the Korean forces originally designed to help offset the planned U.S. military phaseout, he said.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENERGY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES SECOND OIL PRICE HIKE SOON

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 July (HAPTONG)—Energy-Resources Minister Chang Ye-chun said Wednesday that the government would raise domestic oil prices soon. The margin of increase is expected to be in the vicinity of 40 percent. Minister Chang said this will be the second time for the government to increase oil prices this year, adding that there would be no more oil price hikes within this year.

Minister Chang made these remarks at his meeting with policymakers of the Yujong-hoe Wednesday. He said that his ministry will exert its utmost efforts to minimize the increase rates of oil prices this time. The ministry will push ahead with a plan to erect more coal-fueled electric power plants as a step to lessen the nation's heavy dependence on crude oil to the fullest extent, he said.

By 1986, the share of oil in the nation's power generating will be readjusted to 41.3 percent, that of nuclear energy to 30.6 percent and that of soft coal to 9.6 percent, he said.

At the same time, industrial establishments throughout the country will be encouraged to use more soft coal and natural gas, he said.

The government will create by 1986 a fund of 100 billion won (about 200 million dollars) to help ensure a smooth supply of crude oil, minister Chang said. Three local oil refining firms will be encouraged to increase by 1983 their combined oil storage capacity from the present 45 day-need (18 days stock of crude oil and 27 days stock of oil derivatives) to 60 day-need he said.

The government will also manage to stockpile crude oil and oil derivative for 53 day requirement (33 days stock of crude oil and 20 days stock of oil derivatives), he said. The government's oil stockpiling project will be undertaken by the newly established Korea Petroleum Development Corporation, he added.

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

NEWS SERVICE AGREEMENT -New York, 28 June (HAPTONG)—South Korea's leading broadcasting network, MBC, and CBS of the United States today signed an agreement on news service and exchanges. MBC President Yi Hwan-Ui and CBS Vice President for Resources Development and Production Joseph Bellon initialed the agreement documents on cooperation between the two major broadcasting media of both countries at the CBS headquarters in Manhattan. Under this agreement, MBC will regularly receive video cassettes on news events from CBS and both networks can use each other's facilities whenever necessary. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 29 Jun 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

ROK DAILY COLUMNIST ON KOREAN CONCEPT OF LIBERTY

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 79 SK

[Peter Hyun "The Observer" column: "A Letter to President Carter"]

[Excerpts] As a registered democrat from Kent, Connecticut, I would like to welcome you and your family to the land of my birth. During your three-day stay here, I hope you will manage to get some idea of the true situation of the country.

To the average Westerner, whose country may be blessed with the accoutrements of liberal democracy, the South Korean regime is incomprehensible or totalitarian, and sometimes both. In recent years, as you know well, President Pak Chong-hui has come increasingly under attack for what his critics, both at home and abroad, call his autocratic rule, spicing their invective with calls for the restoration of democracy--meaning western-style democracy in toto.

President Pak and his supporters fend off this criticism by maintaining that the government's controversial Yushin (revitalizing reforms) constitution is valid because it is based on the country's "historical background, cultural tradition and socio-economic realities and needs." The earlier regimes of Syngman Rhee and John M. Chang failed as democratic governments. They reason, precisely because of the western-style constitution, drafted in 1948, without regard to "the peculiarities of the Korean situation."

What exactly are the peculiarities to which President Pak refers? He means, in the first place, the divisiveness of the Korean people, reflected through 5,000 years of incessant internal rivalry and strife.

Korean culture itself is authoritarian. Neither the language, manners nor customs support the egalitarian spirit which forms the basis of western democracy. In addition to the strict observance of honorifics in the Korean language, the entire syntax is structured in accordance with age, rank, and social position. The traditional mores from the five codes of Confucius are still very much in evidence today.

Another deep-rooted Korean trait is the refusal to compromise; for any democratic system to function properly the people must have a sense of compromise. In other words, they must be able to adjust their differences in order to further national interests. Too often during the previous regimes, for instance, the ruling party acted arbitrarily and impatiently while the discontented opposition resorted to obstructionism and mudslinging, and too often in the past, the people demonstrated for the sake of demonstrating, and paid no heed to solving the nation's pressing problems.

For these as well as other reasons, President Pak enacted the Yushin constitution in 1972, at a time when Korea was still a developing country—a state of affairs not always understood by politicians or amateur political theorists. In the absence of any body of theoretical knowledge by which leaders of developing countries can explain or evaluate their position, only one fact remains clear: political stability and national security are never guaranteed and remain goals blurred by incipient internal turmoil with far-reaching effects.

Some Americans object to the Pak regime because its methods run counter to the American concept of liberty, itself uniquely created to fit specifically American ideals. Blinkered by our innate tendency to moralize and oversimplify, Americans naively believe we can super-impose our own democracy on a country which has neither the traditions nor the background to support it.

The Korean concept of liberty differs from its American counterpart. Historically, Korean liberty, when perceived at all, was part of a larger virtue like wisdom or propriety. The five ethical tenets taught by Confucian scholars do not include liberty, and the vast majority of South Koreans today know that they cannot have the two kinds of freedom which Americans have come to demand: freedom from discipline, but also freedom from crime; freedom from economic control, but also freedom from the inevitable ups and downs of an uncontrolled economy.

We Americans may opt for "liberty under law" and "majority rule with protection for the minority"—slogans often chiselled on the eaves of our famous institutions. South Koreans, on the other hand, can only opt for freedom from communist aggression, freedom from the ruinous cycles of economic boom and bust and the freedom to find their own national destiny according to methods derived from an ancient and disciplined culture.

P.S. Speaking of communist aggression, I hope the United States will not repeat the type of mistake it made prior to the Korean war.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson told Congress in 1948 that the United States could not support South Korean independence with military power but that failure to give economic aid would be "just not an American thing to do."

Four days before the North Korean communists launched their invasion of the South, Dean Rusk, as an Assistant Secretary of State, told Congressmen: "We have no present indication that the people across the border have any intention of fighting a major war."

When on the morning of 25 June 1950, some 70,000 North Korean communist soldiers and 70 Soviet-made tanks struck simultaneously several strategic points along the 38th parallel line, South Korea was virtually defenseless, both militarily and psychologically.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'TASS' COMMENTS ON CARTER, BROWN VISITS

Carter's Visit

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0908 GMT 1 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)—A TASS report from New York on 29 June brought to light the aim of Carter's visit to South Korea.

It said: As can clearly be seen through the U.S. President's interview with the South Korean press, the United States has no intention to reduce its troops in South Korea. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff has recently submitted a recommendation on indefinitely putting off the withdrawal of U.S. forces. In the interview the president recalled that the United States supplied South Korea with weapons and military materiel for many years. He revealed the U.S. intention to continue with such supply in the future. The president did not rule out the possibility of sending U.S. ground combat units to South Korea in case of a "conflict."

The South Korean puppet regime is further intensifying the suppression of its opponents, the wholesale round-up has literally swept all over South Korea with Carter's visit at hand. The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote that the president's visit will result in the intensified suppression in South Korea. The U.S. paper WALL STREET JOURNAL said that this visit is regarded in the United States as an approval of tyranny and torture politics in South Korea.

Another TASS report from New York on the same day denounced Carter's visit to South Korea. It said: U.S. President Carter now on a tour of the Far East is to hold "talks" with dictator Pak Chong-hui. Local observers say that this trip has clearly a military and political colouring. Accompanied by Defence Secretary Brown, Carter is to visit American military units stationed in South Korea and inspect units of the South Korean puppet army.

On the eve of his visit to Seoul the U.S. president said in an interview with South Korean and Japanese pressmen that contrary to its election promises the present administration does not intend to cut its military presence in the region, including South Korea. A large number of American servicemen are now stationed in South Korea. There is a big base of the Fifth American Airfleet in the city of Osan. Warships of the Seventh American Fleet are constantly plying the coastal waters of South Korea.

Brown's Visit

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 1 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)—Soviet TASS on 27 June, reporting the South Korean visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Brown, exposed the purpose of his visit, pointing out that he will arrive in Seoul, meet with top South Korean authorities and high-ranking officers of the South Korean Army and inspect U.S. military units stationed in the Korean Peninsula's south, the news agency said.

Japanese observers view the visit, which is to be made on the eve of the tour of the United States President Jimmy Carter to Seoul, as one of concrete manifestations of giving a boost to U.S. military policy in the Far East. It is not by chance that it is exactly on 27 June that a high-ranking U.S. spokesman in Tokyo announced the U.S. administration's intention to "freeze" plans for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. As the press reports, at the just-ended Japanese-U.S. summit talks, a considerable attention was given to the problems of "strengthening the system of security in the Korean peninsula." The U.S. was urging Japan to increase its military expenditure and "its contribution to the joint efforts in the field of defence." Both high-ranking U.S. military officers and Japanese generals frequented Seoul lately. S. Nagano, chief of staff of the Land "Self-Defence Forces," S. Kanemaru, former head of Japan's National Defence Agency, and other prominent figures of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan in charge of military matters visited Seoul in April-May.

In conclusion the news agency held that Brown's present visit to South Korea is an indication that the U.S. is passing on to an active knocking together of a military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'HAPTONG' CITES NDP LEADER'S REMARKS ON MEETING WITH CARTER

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 2 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 July (HAPTONG)--Rep. Kim Yong-san, president of the major opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), said here over the weekend that he discussed with U.S. President Jimmy Carter issues pending between the two countries and that he believed the meeting would surely contribute to promoting mutual understanding between peoples of the two nations.

He made the remarks after emerging from a brief meeting with the U.S. head of state at the National Assembly Building where Carter went to meet with Korean parliamentary leaders Sunday afternoon.

Kim went on to say that the meeting dealt with a wide range of matters including the importance of maintaining U.S. forces in Korea, the long-stalled inter-Korean dialogue, democratization of Korean politics and human rights problems, adding that Carter sharply reacted to the matters in a sincere manner.

Kim, however, declined to elaborate on the substance of the meeting. Prior to the meeting with opposition leader Kim, the U.S. chief executive met with National Assembly speaker Paek Tu-chin, vice house speakers Min Kwan-sik and Ko Hung-mun and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Yi Tong-won.

Carter reaffirmed to them [apparent HAPTONG drop at this point] the U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance, U.S. Presidential National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke and American Ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen.

Following the meeting, Carter and his party attended a tea party to chat with 24 ruling and opposition party leaders including acting chairman of the Governing Democratic Republican Party Pak Chun-kyu, chairman Tai Wan-son of the Yujoinghoe, the largest floor negotiating group, and president of the opposition New Democratic Party Kim Yong-san.

Carter had separate meetings with Pa-, Tae and Kim.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TOKYO RADIO REVIEWS PRESS COMMENT ON CARTER'S VISIT TO ROK

Tokyo General Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW

[Text] The United States and South Korea have proposed a meeting with North Korean officials to discuss ways of reducing tension on the Korean peninsula. The proposal was contained in a joint communique issued after talks over the weekend between President Jimmy Carter and President Pak Chong-hui. The American president ended a 3-day visit to South Korea on Sunday. Today we present excerpts from Japanese newspaper editorial reaction to that proposal.

Newspapers which carried editorials on the subject welcomed the proposal from Washington and Seoul for new dialog with Pyongyang, and they emphasized that the talks would help bring stability to East Asia in general. The editorials express hope that the meeting be held in the near future.

One of Japan's three major dailies, the YOMIURI, says: The Korean question has entered a new phase now that Washington and Seoul have initiated more dialog with Pyongyang. The YOMIURI editorial expresses hope that not only North and South Korea but also the United States, the Soviet Union and China will be flexible that any real talks will bear fruits. [sentence as heard].

The YOMIURI editorializes that the two previous attempts at talks between Seoul and Pyongyang—one in 1972 and the other in the spring this year—ended in failure, and it notes that several other diplomatic efforts aiming at the same line have not progressed at (at least) so far.

According to the YOMIURI, that is mainly because North Korea has up to now been unwilling to enter into dialog with President Pak of South Korea. But it is noteworthy that North Korea is becoming flexible on that point now.

In addition, the YOMIURI comments that in order to create an international environment favorable to unification of the two Koreas, it is first necessary to improve South Korea's relations with both China and the Soviet Union, and relations between North Korea and the United States will also have to improve. For its part, Japan must improve its relations with North Korea, and that according to the YOMIURI.

The MAINICHI, another daily, also says the proposed dialog, if it takes place, would contribute to an easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and would ultimately bring peace to all of East Asia. The newspaper comments that President Carter's visit to Seoul was a success, with South Korea agreeing with the United States to hold three-way talks with North Korea. But some quarters in the United States criticize President Carter's visit saying that it constitutes American approval of what is seen as the suppressive policy line of President Pak Chong-hui.

The MAINICHI editorial feels that the new proposal for dialog between Seoul and Pyongyang is a result of President Carter's strong belief that the Korean problem should not be left as it is now. According to the MAINICHI, President Carter made his visit and his proposal knowing that it might be viewed as support of President Pak's policy.

Another daily, the ASAHI, comments that President Carter's visit to Tokyo and then to Seoul was significant to American efforts to maintain peace and prosperity among the Western democracies. Specifically, the Tokyo economic summit took up ways to cope with energy shortages. The U.S.-South Korea summit dealt with peace on the Korean peninsula. The United States wants to maintain a military balance there by keeping some ground troops in South Korea, but at the same time Washington wants to establish basis for lasting peace through the dialog between the North and South that has been proposed.

The ASAHI editorial continues that the latest proposal for tripartite talks is an important one because it is regarded as a concrete response from the South to a statement last week by North Korea's Deputy Premier. The Deputy Premier had indicated that Pyongyang is ready to negotiate a solution to the Korean reunification problem, and he added that there is a possibility for three-way dialog as one stage of the negotiating process.

The ASAHI concludes its editorial by expressing hope that the proposed talks will come about as a result of continued efforts by all those concerned.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE PAPER COMMENTS ON CARTER'S SOUTH KOREAN TRIP

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo July 3 (KNS-KCNA)--The Japanese paper AKAHATA July 3 carried an editorial titled "Carter's South Korean Trip and Two Commitments."

Recalling that in the joint communique Carter assured the Pak "regime" of military, political and economic assistance, the editorial says: This, after all, means that the Carter administration has discarded all its two "commitments" in its South Korean policy--the total withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops from South Korea and "stress on human rights"--which it brought forward from its inception.

Recalling that Carter urged the "maintenance of strength," crying that the United States was always ready to fight, the paper said:

This, in fact, means that the Carter administration declared at last it would go ahead with its Korean policy on the basis of the "policy of strength."

The keynote of the joint communique is that the United States will push forward its old basic policy of fixing the division of Korea into the north and the south and maintaining its control on South Korea.

Hence, the total withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops from South Korea which Carter cried for from his election campaign has virtually been postponed indefinitely and the United States went the extent of giving assurances that it would maintain its military power in South Korea.

The Carter administration also promised assistance in the plan for the reinforcement of combat power of the South Korean army and nursing of South Korean war industry.

Asking what is the "human right diplomacy," the biggest signboard held up by Carter since he took office, the editorial said:

Why did Carter fail to make public the details of the "problem of human rights" which he claims he took up in his talks with Pak Chong-hui?

Kim Tae-chung under "house arrest" was justified in criticizing Carter's South Korean visit, saying that it would give rise to a more serious situation, far from mitigating the suppression of human rights.

The betrayal of "human right commitments" found manifestation, above all, in the fact that during his South Korean visit, Carter pushed to the fore assistance and military, political and economic encouragement to the Pak "regime," the very one engaged in the suppression of human rights.

We Japanese people cannot but pay serious attention to the South Korean policy of Japan which deserves censure, because it is none other than the Liberal Democratic government of Japan which has played a rather decisive role in such violation of "commitments" by the Carter administration, the editorial stressed, and said:

Along with the task to oppose all the military intervention policy of the United States in Asia, the movement for demanding a fundamental switch-over in Japan's policy toward South Korea stands out now as a very important question for a genuine peace and security in Asia.

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'TONG-A ILBO' COMMENTS ON CARTER VISIT

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 79 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Results of Carter's Visit to Korea--Upon Reading the ROK-U.S. Joint Statement"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter returned home safely after winding up his 3 day and 2 night official visit to the Republic of Korea. As reflected by the hospitality of our people, who warmly welcomed President Carter and his party, his visit to Korea, though short, served as an occasion further solidifying our trust toward the United States and traditional ROK-U.S. friendship. Spending a night with U.S. soldiers on the frontline, President Carter demonstrated to the world the firmness of the defense pledge toward the ROK. He had a chance to directly see the reality of our division with his own eyes. He met with the leaders of our government, leaders of the ruling and opposition parties and religious leaders and heard broad opinions from them. He also attended a service at a church in our country along with the general worshippers.

We now have no doubt that he has become "a U.S. president close to the Korean people, who knows about Korea." Thus, President Carter's visit to the ROK is a great success both for the ROK and the United States.

Security of Korea and the Troop Withdrawal

The results of President Carter's visit to the ROK can be summarized in six categories, as indicated in the joint communique between President Carter and President Pak Chong-Hui.

First, is the reaffirmation of ROK-U.S. friendly relations. The two nations confirmed the relations of alliance based on cooperation and unity and described the ROK-U.S. relationship as a "matured partnership" in which the two nations mutually respect and cooperate with each other. This not only means the restoration of the relationship between the two nations which unfortunately had been aggravated once in the past, but also means the establishment of a new aspect in the relationship.

Second, it declared that the security of the ROK is pivotal for preserving peace and stability in northeast Asia, and President Carter reemphasized observance of the defense commitment to the ROK.

The "pivotal axis" is not merely rhetoric but is a fundamental reappraisal of the value of the Korean peninsula in U.S. world strategy. With the subtle developments in the Far East situation in recent days, it would not be too much to say that Korea, together with Japan, is changing to an "axis" in the U.S. Asian strategy.

Third, it dealt with the suspension of the troop withdrawal, which is a matter of our grave concern. The joint statement stated that President Carter would consult with U.S. congressional leaders on his return and that he reaffirmed that the United States would prevent any destabilization of the Korean peninsula. President Carter declared, in connection with the question of further withdrawal of American ground combat forces from Korea, that the United States would continue to maintain an American military presence in the Republic of Korea to ensure peace and security.

These expressions alone, however, do not mean that the suspension of the troop withdrawal was clearly announced. Reportedly, the U.S. side informed our side of the freezing of ground troop withdrawals, but this was not made public because of the future consultation with the U.S. Congress. While believing this report, we will watch carefully for the contents of the final decision to be announced by President Carter in Washington in the near future.

As to the question of suspension of the troop withdrawal, we believe that there was enough time for President Carter to observe the situation directly and personally while in Korea, and that he could comprehend what the genuine desire of our people is. Therefore, we cannot anticipate at all that any decision would be reached which would contradict our expectations.

Tripartite Senior Official Representatives' Meeting

Fourth, it dealt with the question of a "tripartite senior official representatives' meeting." The question of a tripartite meeting, which it has been called so far, has come up as a proposal to convene a meeting of senior official representatives of South and North Korea and the United States. The purpose of this meeting, as stated in the joint statement, is to promote dialog and reduce tensions in the area. Reportedly, U.S. Secretary of State Vance has already notified North Korea of the joint ROK-U.S. proposal on the meeting through the North Korean Ambassador in a third country, and has informed the Soviet Union and China of the proposal.

In connection with the proposal on convening a tripartite senior official representatives meeting, our government has explained that the main parties to the meeting are strictly the South and North Korean authorities, and the United States will participate in the meeting as a "cooperator" with the Republic of Korea. It was asserted that the nature of this meeting differs

in substance from that of the tripartite meeting which has been discussed so far. This is to say that the United States, in the case of the Middle East peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel, played the role of accelerating agreement by obtaining concessions from both sides as an arbitrator. But in this tripartite meeting, the United States will merely support us, standing on our side.

Disclosing the joint ROK-U.S. proposal for convening the tripartite senior official representatives' meeting in the joint statement, the United States clearly expressed its support for President Pak's initiative of 19 January 1979 on a meeting between authorities of the South and North and the simultaneous entry of both South and North Korea into United Nations as an interim measure. The United States concretely made it clear that it will not take any unilateral measures whatsoever including improvement of relations with North Korea. These assurances can be said to be the expression of its attitude toward the tripartite senior official representatives' meeting.

At the same time, it is learned that should the tripartite senior official representatives' meeting be convened, our side will take the lead in preparing plans for the meeting and policies for propelling the meeting from the start to the end of the meeting, and that everything related to the meeting will proceed only after complete mutual agreement is reached between the Korean U.S. sides.

This is quite fair and proper. However, it is doubtful whether North Korea will accede to this principle without making trouble, assuming North Korea will even accept the convening of the meeting. Furthermore, everything does not necessarily go as smoothly as planned in the first stage of worldly affairs. In the tripartite senior official representatives' meeting, too, care should be exercised to avoid any setback resulting from the vicious tricks of the North Korean authorities. We hope that the governments of South Korea and the United States will pay particular attention in this regard, because we support in principle the meeting between the authorities of South and North Korea. At the same time, if and when the tripartite senior official representatives' meeting is held, the government should study in advance methods to seek the counsel of many people so as not to be criticized as running alone.

Human Rights and Friendly Advice

Fifth, a noteworthy point in the joint statement is that President Carter praised the economic development of Korea and expressed his admiration for President Pak's leadership. It would be an objective observation to say that this bears political significance in connection with the past attitude of the Carter administration and the fact that President Carter's visit to Korea took place despite the opposition of certain circles at home and abroad. At a turning point in the relations between Korea and the United States, it is necessary to evaluate such aspects coolly as an actual fact, no matter what political standpoint we may have.

The last point drawing our attention in the joint statement is the question of human rights. The two presidents made it clear that they noted the importance to all nations of respect for internationally recognized human rights, and President Carter clearly expressed his hope that the progress of political growth in the Republic of Korea would be commensurate with the economic and social growth of the Korean nation. In other words, human rights are important and there should be political growth.

In his speech at the state banquet held at the guest house, too, President Carter greatly emphasized human rights, freedom of press and individual dignity. In this regard, President Pak explained to him the particular conditions of Korea and made his belief clear. These were reflected in the joint statement as they were.

As to the attitude of President Carter toward the question of human rights and political growth, the stance of our government and the results to ensue, evaluation would differ depending upon the individual.

However, it is necessary to have a humble posture, accepting the cordial words of the head of the friendly state as friendly advice at this stage, when the relations between Korea and the United States have entered a new era.

As an overall evaluation, it can be said this visit by President Carter to Korea harvested big results. We hope the two sides will make further efforts, based on these results, to make the relations between two countries warmer.

CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK SPOKESMAN NOTES EFFECTS OF CARTER VISIT

Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 2 Jul 79 SK

[Text] In a statement issued in the morning of 2 July, government spokesman Kim Song-chin, Minister of Culture and Information, stressed that the U.S. President Carter's visit to the Republic of Korea has developed the traditional ROK-U.S. friendly relations to a higher stage of relations as full-fledged partners based on mutual respect and trust, and that it has achieved the excellent result of greatly contributing to firmly consolidating foundation of peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia.

We must protect the survival rights of the nation and make continued economic development possible by preventing aggression of the North Korean communists by spurring nourishment of national strength so that all citizens may enjoy a life worthy of man by further widening employment opportunities. We must remember that this is an urgent, first step to respecting human rights and to faithfully developing democracy under the peculiar situations of our nation as a divided one and of world economic crisis, minister Kim Song-chin said in the statement. He added: On this occasion, we must once again make a firm determination to further consolidate the unity and consensus of the nation.

Minister of Culture and Information Kim Song-chin said the government expresses appreciation the citizens of Seoul and to all people who welcomed with warm friendship and with the pride of an orderly and independent people U.S. President and Mrs. Carter, who paid an official visit to our country, and their entourage.

CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PRC-ROK SPORTS EXCHANGES--Tokyo, 3 July (HAPTONG)--China, which has cold-shouldered the idea of improving its relations with South Korea, is now considering sports exchanges with South Korea, KYODO News Service reported in its Peking dispatch Tuesday. KYODO said an official at the Chinese Foreign Ministry disclosed Tuesday that China has no intention to set up any relations with South Korea except sports exchanges at this time and that it is premature to think of establishing certain relations between the two countries. The official's remarks were made when a KYODO correspondent asked him to comment on the proposal for a three-way peace meeting of South and North Korea and the United States, which was announced in the Korea-U.S. joint communique at the close of the PAK-Carter summit talks in Seoul on 1 July. His remarks could be interpreted that China is ready to open its door to South Korea in the field of international sports, KYODO said. South Korea and China have so far had no sports exchanges. There is a possibility of South Korea's participation in the World Youth Football Championship to be held in China in September of this year, it said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0254 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

ENTRY IN OLYMPIC GAMES--Seoul, 6 July (HAPTONG)--Cho Sang-ho, vice chairman of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, said Thursday he was reassured by the authorities of the organizing committee of the 1980 Moscow Olympics of their invitation of Korean teams to the world sports event, during a joint meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the National Olympic Committee (NOC) held in Puerto Rico from 26 to 30 June. Cho, along with KASAS chairman Pak Cong-kyu, had participated in the Puerto Rico conference. Cho also disclosed he had asked the Russian sports authorities to help a Korean Youth Delegation to take part in a youth camp to be held during the olympic period. He told the press upon his return here from the conference that he received favorable responses from the foreign delegates to the conference when he had asked them to aid Korea in its efforts to gain entry into the 21st Asian Youth Soccer Championships in Shanghai in October, the 2nd Asian Men's Handball Championships in Nanking in October and the 1979 World Junior Wrestling Championships in Mongolia in August. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0104 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

CONGRESSMAN HARKIN'S LETTER--Pyongyang 29 June (KCNA)--Tom Harkin and 17 other members of the U.S. House of Representatives on 26 June sent a letter to U.S. President Carter, expressing apprehension as to his visit to South Korea, according to a KYODO report from Washington. Pointing to the violation of human rights by the Pak "Regime," the letter said that Carter's visit to South Korea may possibly give a strong impression that the United States maintains trade and diplomatic relations with repressive regimes. If such impression is given to the South Korean people and world public opinion, it noted, many people who pinned much expectation on President Carter's statements stressing respect for human rights would be disappointed. The letter expressed apprehension about Carter's visit to South Korea, saying that it will result in tolerating the policy of the Pak "regime" suppressing human rights. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Seoul, 16 June--South Korea and Finland have agreed to promote mutual cooperation in the economic field and to hold an annual economic ministers meeting. The accord was made when South Korea Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Hyon-Hwak, now in Helsinki on an official visit, paid a courtesy call on President Urho Kekkonen on 14 June to discuss ways of furthering two-way trade relations, a Korean official accompanying Minister Shin reported to the Economic Planning Board Friday. Emerging from the meeting with Finnish President Kekkonen, the top Korean economic policy planner said the first annual Korea-Finland Economic Ministers Meeting will be held next year at the latest, adding that economic cooperative channels between private businessmen of the two nations will shortly be established. The minister also said Seoul and Helsinki have agreed to seek mutual cooperation in the technological and other fields in the near future. He continued to say that he obtained a favorable response from the Helsinki government to his request that Finland ease her import restrictions against Korean vessels and textile products. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 79 SK]

REFUGEE RELIEF--Seoul, 25 June--South Korea will provide some 200,000 U.S. dollars worth of material in support of an Indochinese Refugee Relief Program in China, an official at the foreign ministry said today. The assistance to be extended to Indochina through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was promised when Premier Choe Kyu-ha paid a visit to the Southeast Asian country last month, the official said. It was also notified to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim when he visited Seoul on a leg of his Asian tour. Waldheim discussed with Korean government leaders on ways to solve the refugee problem, he said. The proposed Korean air material will be used in the construction of a refugee camp to be set up on an Indonesian island, he said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 29 Jun 79 SK]

DJIBOUTI AVIATION PACT--Seoul, 19 June--South Korea and Djibouti have agreed to conclude a bilateral civil aviation pact the Foreign Ministry said today. According to the Ministry, Korea and the African country located on the Horn of Africa will open two new air routes, the one linking Seoul-Alaska-Europe-Djibouti and the other linking Seoul-Southeast Asia-Djibouti for their civil airlines under the pact. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0245 GMT 19 Jun 79 SK]

APPEALS TO BREZHNEV FOR EXPATRIATES--Seoul, 28 June (HAPTONG)--The International Human Rights League of Korea sent today a letter to Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev calling for his cooperation in the early repatriation of Korean people living in the Russian territory of Sakhalin for the past 30 years. Noting that "the only hope of these Korean people is to unite with their families left in their motherland and to end their lives under the sky of their motherland," Chairman of the IHRLK Yi Hwal said in the letter that he wants to seek "Mr Brezhnev's favor and support for the Korean people who were conscripted by the Japanese Government during World War II and have since been living in the Russian territory." Chairman Yi said he believes that their hope cannot be realized without Brezhnev's generous and resolute decision. "The Japanese Government has a responsibility for their repatriation, but the Japanese Government authorities turn away their faces from the tragic situation of Korean people, who are trying to seek their basic rights as human beings," he added. "About 7,000 Korean people have lived in the Soviet territory for the past 30 years, and it is reported that all of them are living there presently, far away from their parents, sons or wives, eagerly waiting for the day of return to their motherland," he said. It is the first time for the human rights league to send a direct appeal to the Soviet Union for the return of Korean residents in Sakhalin to their motherland. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

ROK-INDONESIA MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE--Seoul, 6 July (HAPTONG)--A Korea-Indonesia Joint Cooperation Committee for Mineral Resources was established today by the two governments in an effort to promote mutual cooperation in the development of mineral resources. The newly established committee, headed by the Bureau-Directors in Charge of Resources, is manned by less than ten members each from both sides, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry here said. The committee will hold its annual meetings in Seoul and Jakarta alternately, and the first meeting will be held in Jakarta for two days beginning 19 September, the sources said. As the first project initiated by the committee, a group of six Korean mineral experts will leave here for Sumatra Sunday to assist Indonesia technically in its coal mining survey for 15 days, the sources said. The six-man Korean group is composed of officials from the Energy-Resources Ministry, the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation and the Korea Research Institute of Geo-science and Mineral Resources, the sources said. Meanwhile, the Korean government plans to set up similar committees with other resources-rich countries on an annual basis as a means of strengthening its resources diplomacy, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0108 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

FIRST HALF-YEAR EXPORT FIGURES--Seoul, 5 July (HAPTONG)--Korean firms, by winning awards from international biddings held abroad, exported 184,994,000 dollars worth of various products in the first half of this year, according to the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) today. The sum reflected a whopping increase of 79.3 percent over the figure reported during the like period of last year, KOTRA sources said. It also compared with the 189 million dollars recorded in all of 1978, the sources said. During the six-month period of this year, Korean firms took part in 333 international biddings held by foreign countries, and they turned out to be successful bidders in 86 international biddings, the sources disclosed. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK]

JAPAN-ROK TRADE MEETING--Seoul 6 July OP-KYODO--The Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) Friday sponsored a Korea-Japan balanced trade promotion meeting in Seoul to discuss rectification of the trade imbalance between the two countries, now heavily favoring Japan. KOTRA officials said that the two sides agreed to exchange purchasing missions this year as part of their efforts to correct the trade imbalance. Korea asked Japan to do away with import restrictions on and import quotas for 45 Korean-made products such as electronic

goods, auto parts and 43 other commodities popular in Japanese markets. Korea also asked Japan to purchase items needed for Japanese government offices from Korea, KOTRA officials said. The two sides also discussed joint business activities in third countries, according to the officials. The 15-member Korean delegation to the meeting was led by Kim U-kun, Seoul-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Balanced Trade Promotion Committee, while Kim's Japanese counterpart Kenji Kyomoto headed a 13-member Japanese delegation. During the first five months of this year, Korea imported U.S. 2.7 billion dollars worth of merchandise from Japan while exporting 1.3 billion dollars worth, thus registering 1.4 billion-dollar trade deficit, according to ministry statistics. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0153 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW]

ROK EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS--Seoul, June 27, Hapdong--KYODO--South Korea's export competitiveness on the world market has been weakened apparently because of higher labor and production costs. According to a survey conducted by the Korean Traders Association (KTA), wages in the manufacturing industry in Korea went up 2.4 times during the past three years, as compared with the average increase rate of 1.5 times reported in Taiwan and Hong Kong during the like period. Production costs in Korea rose by 44.1 percent during the period, as compared with 12.1 percent in Taiwan and 3.0 percent in Singapore, the survey disclosed. During the period, commodity prices in Korea soared by 36.5 percent, as against 9.3 percent in Taiwan, 13.3 percent in Singapore and 15.7 percent in Hong Kong, it said. The survey revealed that South Korea's labor productivity advanced by 7.5 percent in 1976, by 18.7 percent in 1977 and by 32.9 percent in 1978. However, these figures also showed a considerable setback from labor productivity of Taiwan, which grew by 16.9 percent in 1976, by 26.3 percent in 1977 and 57.3 percent in 1978, the survey pointed out. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 27 Jun 79 OW]

COAL MINING SURVEY PROJECT--Seoul, July 3, Hapdong--KYODO--A group of five Korean technical experts will leave here Sunday for Sumatra, Indonesia, to assist the southeast Asian country technically in its coal mining survey project. The Seoul government is sending the mining experts to Sumatra at the request of the Indonesian government, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said. The Korean group is composed of technicians from the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation and the Korea Research Institute of Geo-Science and Ministerial Resources, the sources said. The Korean team, led by Park Jae Ju, director of the Mineral Production Division of the Energy-Resources Ministry, will conduct a feasibility study on coal deposits in Sumatra for 15 days, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 3 Jul 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'KOREA TIMES' COMMENTS ON OPEC ACTION, TOKYO SUMMIT

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jun 79 p 2 SK

[Editorial: "OPEC Shock"]

[Text] The national economy is about to face another violent energy shock, predicting a gloomy picture of our economy in the days ahead.

The OPEC oil producers have increased the base price of their oil by about 25 percent to \$18 per barrel and agreed on allowing prices to go up according to quality to a maximum ceiling of \$23.50 per barrel.

Such a drastic price increase will be applied in the early part of next month.

We cannot help expressing our displeasure over the one-sided decision to this effect by the oil-producing countries, which merely disregarded the violent reaction of the world economy as a whole.

Advanced industrial countries and developing countries as well can hardly conceal their indignation over the violence of raising oil prices at such short intervals.

Advanced countries are still suffering stagflation, making sustained effort to get away from the inflationary trend along with depression.

This double-faceted economic ordeal for advanced industrial countries will have to go from bad to worse, due to another wave of high energy price to be put into effect soon.

Developing countries having no oil resources of their own, as in the case of Korea, are faced with a worsened inflationary tendency in the international economy at large.

This will immediately result in a conspicuous reduction in the international trade volume, with developing countries suffering scant reserves of foreign money.

It is needless to say that developing countries still have to pay for imported oil out of their small dollar reserves.

We can hardly predict the exact impact of the latest oil price increase upon the world economy at this juncture. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that it will bring about a shock to world nations as violent as the energy turmoil in 1973 and 1974, depending upon future developments.

We construe the renewed increase of international oil prices this seriously, as it will affect our national economy as much as that of [any] other country in similar economic condition.

Timely with oil price increase this time, a seven-nation economic summit meeting has been held in which supreme leaders from industrial countries such as the United States, European countries, Japan and Canada were keenly concerned with counter-measures for the high energy prices.

The participants were said to have stressed the necessity of controlling oil imports, along with the exploitation and utilization of substitutes for oil.

Most regrettably, however, they failed to reach any practical conclusion on the repeated increases of oil price by oil exporting countries. We have to deplore the lukewarm and negative attitude of these advanced countries which participated in the Tokyo summit meeting, in which they were unable to seek any decisive joint move to fight the OPEC violence.

If these advanced countries as oil consumers take a united stance against OPEC, there is no doubt that the oil exporting countries will be frustrated in their thus far arrogant posture in disregard of the world economy.

CSG: 4120

S. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLES OF DIPLOMATS--Seoul, 28 June (HAPTONG)--Yi Ki-uk, minister in the Mission in Brussels will be transferred to Washington to fill the vacancy created by Minister Yang Yu-se's assignment at home. Yang has become president of the Export-Import Bank of Korea. Kang Sin-cho, director of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) Investment Promotion Bureau, will be promoted soon to be appointed as the minister in the Embassy in France, it was learned today. Kang's appointment will be part of a major EPB personnel reshuffle including seven officials of assistant minister level, which will be effected soon with the board's partial reorganization of its organization. Choe Son-nae, assistant minister for Economic Cooperation, and Pak Song-kun, chief of the Planning and Management Office, will resign to assume the vice presidency of the Lucky group and the presidency of a company of the Lotte group, respectively. Choe will be succeeded by Cha Hwa-chun, director of the Economic Cooperation Bureau. Yi Kyon-chung, deputy director-general of the Office of Supply, will be assigned to head the Office of Price Management. Yi's replacement will be Om Il-yong, acting spokesman and director of the Economic Research Bureau. Kim Yong-han, director of the Budget Bureau, will be promoted to direct the Office of Budget. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0144 GMT 26 Jun 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR APRIL 1979

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during February 1979:

3 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate Socialist Construction by Further Strengthening Cooperative Production" [Text published in JPRS 73235 TRANSLATIONS ON KOREAN AFFAIRS No 12, 16 Apr 79 pp 53-56: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Socialist Construction, Cooperative Production"].

4 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let us Further Improve and Strengthen Rail Transportation Organization": Notes that increasing the capacity of rail transportation, properly planning rail transportation organization and mustering all forces to improve and strengthen concentrated freight centers is a weighty but necessary task for railroad transportation workers who must heed the instructions of Kim Il-song to make concentrated freight transportation become 60 percent of all railroad freight transportation; emphasizes that every factory and enterprise must ship even more raw materials and fuel as instructed in Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 17th plenum of the fifth party congress so that rail transportation can become the artery of the country and the pipeline of the national economy; encourages all functionaries in the railroad transportation sector to recognize the importance of transportation organization, plan and organize properly so that the demands for transportation from each sector of the national economy can be fully met; points out that proper organization of the concentrated transportation system which Kim Il-song established is the best way for relieving the strain on stations, shortening the idle time for rolling stock, raising the speed of railroad cars, eliminating railroad car restructuring and shortening the time of freight transportation; stresses the importance of making all transportation connections in a timely fashion, increasing the ratio of specialty freight cars and revolving cars, outfitting concentrated transportation stations, dedicated rail lines, eliminating freight duplication and transporting the same items back and forth; points out that irrational transportation is not due to any objective condition or unavoidable circumstance but is due to the poor understanding of transportation on the part of the functionaries; points out that the functionaries must organize interconnections with railroad, ship, truck transportation facilities; calls upon all the railroad transportation functionaries

to maintain close connection with freight owners and plan in detail according to freight type, size, etc., and set up strong regulations accordingly; exhorts all other sectors in the peoples' economy to raise up their use of railroad transportation facilities to the maximum and render rapid assistance to this sector, consider the development of concentrated transportation centers and the usage of dedicated rail lines, loading and unloading freight as their own personal work, provide the necessary materials on a timely basis for modernizing the railroads including electrification of present facilities; asks functionaries in the machinery sector to provide cranes, loaders and unloaders, etc., on a large scale and functionaries in the coal sector to provide coal loading stations in better condition to expedite loading of coal; exhorts all party organizations and three revolutions teams in the railroad transportation sector to plan transportation organization and instill in the workers and functionaries the instructions of Kim Il-song and party policy so that all the functionaries will recognize the importance of their duties and further increase transportation capacity; calls upon all rail transportation functionaries to heed Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 17th plenum of the fifth party congress by further improving and strengthening rail transportation and thereby more effectively participating in the accomplishment of this year's plan for the national economy.

6 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Positively Mobilize and Use Local Natural Resources and Greatly Increase Production of Consumer Goods": Notes that Kim Il-song emphasized the necessity of increasing production of consumer goods and that over 60 percent of consumer goods, which are entirely produced indigenously, are produced by the local industry and that production machinery must be run at full load so as to increase the production of consumer goods, especially household sundries; and implement the local budget system presented by the party; states that the necessary raw materials must be supplied to local industries so that the functionaries and workers in the local industrial sector will be able to realize their role in running all machinery at full load so as to fulfill the requirements of the party to produce more daily necessities and consumer goods including foodstuffs, clothing, etc.; states that past experience demonstrates that there are tremendous reserves to be obtained in the struggle of the local guidance personnel to settle the matter of raw materials supply and thereby contribute to production growth; calls upon all functionaries to formulate work plans to create materials supply bases, properly manage such factories as glass bottle, plate glass and heavy and light chemical factories so they can supply materials to local industry, strive to mobilize and use all local natural resources and farm by-products, etc., so as to produce and distribute more products to the workers; exhorts all factories in the local industry to establish strong rules and regulations for consumer goods production, retain the labor force, increase the skills of the workers, intensify quality inspection and evaluation systems and introduce modern methodology into their operations; exhorts factories and enterprises in the central industrial sector to recognize the importance of local industry to render assistance materially and technologically, including furnishing

equipment and materials including coal and chemical products; calls upon all guidance personnel in the local industrial sector, especially provincial, municipal and county party organs, to perform economic organizational work, technical direction, equipment management, materials provision, manpower organization, etc., according to the Taseon work system and intensify party guidance to increase production of consumer goods and daily necessities in local industrial factories.

7 Apr 79 p 1 bottom: "Let Us Achieve a Brilliant Result in the Historical Currency Conversion Work: [Text published in JPRS 73569 TRANSLATIONS ON KOREAN AFFAIRS No 22, 30 May 79 pp 18-21: "NODONG SINMUN On Currency Conversion"]].

8 Apr 79 p 1 top: "Let Us More Vigorously Advance Toward a Greater Victory with Steadfast Confidence": Notes that Kim Il-song has sent his congratulations to the Administration Council committees, department responsible functionaries, provincial party committees, and other party organizations and factory guidance personnel and all employees for exceeding their quotas 123 percent in the first quarter; states that the people heeded the party's militant call to carry out a new mass march ahead and fulfilled their quotas each month faithfully, thereby making the prospects good for this year's plan to be fulfilled ahead of time; indicates that the first quarter successes demonstrate the wisdom and propriety of Kim Il-song's guidance and the decisions of the 17th plenum of the fifth party congress; exhorts all functionaries and workers in the transportation sector to implement the party's three point transportation program by improving organization of transportation facilities; stresses the importance of conserving fuel oil and electricity including having all factories and enterprises perform detailed production planning and organize interconnected production; calls upon each sector of the national economy to program production according to guidelines day by day, in priority order and monthly as well and emphasizes that functionaries must decisively strengthen equipment management, production direction, manpower management; stresses that all sectors in the national economy must intensify cooperative production and all functionaries and workers must broaden their view from their own units to the over-all national economic progress and state interests by producing and providing cooperative production goods on a priority basis; exhorts the appropriate sectors, including the metallurgical industry to provide the necessary material and resources the first of the month in the size and quality required; notes that all functionaries and workers should have the attitude of masters of the economy and see to it that there are no poor quality goods or rejects produced; calls upon the rural economic sectors to perform seasonal farming well and appropriate supply sectors to provide necessary materials on a timely basis and for local party and executive functionaries to see to it that local industrial factories and enterprises overfulfill their plans by item and produce a lot of merchandise needed for daily life.

9 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Improve Organizational Guidance of Agricultural Production": Notes that the agricultural technological revolution is being successfully advanced and in such a complex industry as agriculture which depends on the seasons and the whims of nature, advanced scientific methods in the chuche mold are even more required, thus necessitating improved organizational guidance of the agricultural sector; states that the purpose of organizational guidance of farm production to enable the rural populace to be properly organized for farm work, give a foundation for providing technical and economic assistance to them, see that all the requirements for farm production are met and to assure cultivation, work assignments, growing the proper crops in the proper soil in the proper season; points out that reserves can be found in improvement of organizational work and guidance management; emphasizes the role of the functionaries in manpower organization, provision of materials, equipment maintenance and repair, soil conservation and water management according to the requirements of chuche farming methods; stresses the need for detailed planning of work assignments and technological and scientific methodology particularly in manpower planning, detailed and concrete planning for equipment, materials, fertilizer, supplies, spare parts, farm machinery production, land conservation, water management; mentions control systems as one of the important tasks for improving organizational guidance of agricultural production; states that all agricultural guidance organs from the farm committees all the way up to the county cooperative farm management committees must attract talented functionaries to headquarters, hold staff meetings of the executive units and obtain collective consensus on finding the proper means and methodology for performing farm work successfully and put them into effect; calls upon all units which issue orders to establish strict rules and regulations in detail for setting accurate and detailed production norms and carrying out timely evaluation; exhorts rural party organizations at all levels and all three revolutions teams to push ahead with the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions in consort with the farming battle and for all rural functionaries to help the farmers in their units and organize them to implement the party's agricultural policy; emphasizes that all party organizations and three revolutions teams must establish an atmosphere of study among the functionaries and farmers, manage substantial agricultural science and technology study rooms and intensify visual education and on-the-job study.

10 Apr 79 p 1 upper right; "Let Us Continue to Intensify Improvement of Material Supply and Bring About an Endless Upswing in Production": Points out that materials supply work is a most important part of economic organizational work and a precondition for normalizing production at a high level; notes that materials must be supplied adequately to the production sites by type of item, size and quality according to the requirements of the Tsaen work system so that factories and enterprises can run their machines at full load and make full use of the reserves of production already prepared as well as to facilitate mutual cooperation among the factories in the production sector so they can better abide by the regulations of cooperative production and contracted work; states that now, more than ever, it has

become most necessary for the whole populace and the entire party to throw themselves into this work according to the requirements of the Tasean work system with the enthusiasm and stamina they did to bring about the high-tide of Chollima right after the war; notes that more materials and supplies must be furnished to production sites to bring about a great upswing on the coal front, to make more machinery, overcome the influence of the cold front and bring about a great lead forward in farm production; notes that instructions were given about further improving materials supply work by Kim Il-song, the 17th plenum of the fifth party congress of the central committee and in many meetings thereafter; calls upon all the functionaries in the materials supply sector to allocate and distribute materials to the very door of the production site, to keep in mind that their materials supply work is very important in the over-all economic development of the country and put their heads together to find ways to solve the matter of satisfying the ever increasing demand for materials; calls upon the responsible functionaries in particular to go out among the functionaries and workers in the materials supply sector and stir them up to carry out their responsibilities with dedication; emphasizes that materials supply functionaries must be thoroughly familiar with the priorities in the production process and the actual situation, accurately account for every material, large or small, formulate practical plans for distribution and adhere to the principles of supply companies to be thoroughly familiar with production administration and make an effort to perform organizational work to adjust materials distribution in accordance with consumption; stresses the importance of ties between materials supply companies and sales companies to assure timely delivery of materials to the consumer sites and normalize production; exhorts materials supply functionaries to stress conservation use of alternatives, prevention of waste in factories and enterprises and lower the per unit consumption of materials; calls upon units which have warehouses to store materials properly and prevent waste; notes the importance of adhering to contract regulations as legally binding and a necessary prerequisite for normalization of production; calls upon all functionaries to eliminate departmentalism, perform cooperative operations well between the departments and committees, see to it that factories and enterprises adhere to cooperative production norms and adhere to the rule of providing cooperative production goods and materials fifteen days prior to the end of the month; stresses the necessity for improving transportation facilities for the delivery of materials; notes that it is only through timely delivery of materials to the production districts and stores by making more effective use of rail, trucking and ship facilities that the ever increasing demand for materials can be satisfied; notes that all party organs in the materials supply sector must instill in the party members and workers a high revolutionary ardor to bring about a new upswing in production and fulfill this year's plan ahead of time.

12 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Intensify the Struggle for Increased Production and Conservation with an Attitude Worthy of the Masters of the Country's Economy"; [Text published in JPRS 73301 TRANSLATIONS ON KOREAN AFFAIRS No 14, 25 Apr 79 pp 27-30: "NODONG SINMUN Calls For Increased Production, Conservation"].

15 Apr 79 entire p 1 with border: "Let Us More Vigorously Advance, Deeply Cherishing the Great Glory of Carrying Out Revolution Under the Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song", [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 078, 20 Apr 79 pp D11-17: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Kim Il-song's Birthday"].

18 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Increase Chemical Fiber Production on a Large Scale"; Notes that in his New Year Address, Kim Il-song instructed the chemical fiber industrial sector to produce and provide sufficient chemical fiber to increase cloth production and that increased production and improvement of such chemical fibers as vinalon, staple fiber, synthetic silk and nylon is the quickest way to solve the clothing problem; states that Korea has abundant resources of anthracite and good quality limestone which are the raw materials of chuche vinalon and that Kim Il-song instructed that large-scale chemical fiber production bases including vinalon factories be built; calls upon the functionaries and workers to heed the instructions of Kim Il-song and the decisions of the 17th plenum of the fifth central committee to bring about a new upswing in chemical fiber production by greatly increasing production of carbide which is the main ingredient of vinalon; exhorts functionaries, workers and technicians in charge of building new carbide furnaces including canopy style carbide ovens to mobilize all local reserves and capabilities to increase construction speed; emphasizes that coal and ore mines and appropriate units must provide sufficient low lime content high heat yield smokeless anthracite, good quality limestone and methanol; stresses the necessity of greater efforts to produce staple fiber and synthetic silk thread and provide sufficient raw materials to chemical fiber factories; calls upon guidance personnel in appropriate sectors to provide pulp cloth to the Kilju Pulp Factory on a priority basis and quickly complete equipment reinforcement to increase synthetic pulp production, have raw materials normally delivered to the Ch'ongjin chemical fiber factory and procure more corn straw to increase production of coarse hemp and send it to the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant and for chemical factories and local industrial plants to run their equipment at full load and further increase production of soda, sulfuric acid and dyes; notes the importance of proper equipment management especially in chemical fiber production processes which use chemical goods such as acid and alkali; indicates the need to accelerate the construction to reinforce the production process now underway in the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant as part of remaking the machinery to raise their capability and introduce new technology and methodology; notes that a wide-scale increase in chemical fiber production today depends on the party spirit, working class and populist nature of the functionaries; calls upon the guidance personnel in the chemical industry to establish thoroughgoing measures to increase chemical fiber production and arouse the masses to carry them out and to perform production direction and economic organizational work to normalize production at a high level in accordance with the Tasean work system; exhorts the functionaries to actively mobilize and utilize internal reserves and intensify conservation and produce more with the manpower, equipment and materials they now have.

19 Apr 79 p 1 bottom: "Let Us Link the Severed Blood Ties of the People in Unity Under the Banner of Fatherland Reunification" [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 078, 20 Apr 79 pp D6-10: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Marks Anniversary of 19 April Uprising").

21 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Raise the Flames of Joint Innovation in All Domains of the National Economy" [Text published in JPRS 73363 TRANSLATIONS ON KOREAN AFFAIRS No 16, 2 May 79 pp 21-24: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Cooperation Among Plants, Sectors").

23 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Produce More and Better Mining Equipment": Notes that the machine industrial sector must implement the party line on mass mining and mass processing by producing more modern mining equipment and sending them to the coal and ore mines to raise up the level of mechanization in mining operations and that coal and iron mines must be rebuilt and enlarged so as to satisfy the daily increasing demand for fuel and raw materials in the national economy; points out the need for much more modern mining equipment to bring about enlargement, modernization and high speed acceleration in the mining industry, eliminate hard labor and increase per capita production; calls for all the functionaries and workers in the mining industry to struggle to produce more and better mining equipment and for all functionaries in the mining equipment sector to cherish their machinery, manage and repair them properly and run them according to the technical norms and specifications; emphasizes that the party members and workers in the mining equipment production sector should modernize cast iron, cast steel, rolled steel and steel wire equipment and make and use the cast iron, cast steel, structural steel and goods from cooperative production themselves; stresses importance of cooperative operations between sectors of the national economy and the factories and close adherence to cooperative production norms as the industrial sectors become more specialized, establishment of strict regulations to produce cooperative products before the basic products of their own factories and units; emphasizes that the functionaries in the metallurgical and industrial domains should send the proper steel, electrodes, resources and raw materials to the mining equipment manufacturing plants; insists that the mining equipment factories intensify study in technology to raise up the technical capability of the workers, make the specialists remain at their positions and manufacture worthwhile mining equipment of good quality, that the functionaries eliminate the tendency to ignore modernization while merely pushing out products as always and see to it that the workers and technicians actively implement the line of enlargement, modernization and acceleration of mining equipment, make use of the latest scientific technology and that the architects and technicians draw up plans and manufacture machinery which are in accord with the geological conditions of the country; exhorts the factories to set up area facilities with modern equipment such as cast iron and steel equipment and high density high performance machine tools so as to automate the manufacturing process; notes that when the party organizations and three three revolution teams explain Kim Il-song's instructions and party policy

to the masses and program organizational work so that all the functionaries and workers display a high revolutionary zeal and creativity; calls upon all the functionaries to think and act big and properly perform technical guidance, equipment management, materials storage and labor organization.

24 Apr 79 p 1 lower left: "Nigerian Guests Coming With Friendly Sentiments" [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 082, 26 Apr 79 pp D12-13: "Editorial Anticipates Visit of Nigerian Chief of Staff").

25 Apr 79 p 1 top with border: "Path of Glorious Struggle and Victory of the Heroic Korean People's Army": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 084, 30 Apr 79 pp D21-26: "DODONG SINMUN Editorial Hails Army Anniversary"].

25 Apr 79 p 4 upper left: "Warmly Hail 35th World Table Tennis Championships": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol 14, No 081, 25 Apr 79 pp D10-11: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial").

30 Apr 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us All Go Forth and Vigorously Help the Countryside": Notes that the rice seedling transplanting and corn seeding season is at hand and that rural assistance is an important requirement of Kim Il-song's Rural Thesis and the noble working class responsibility of all the workers and a prerequisite for building a strong material and technological base for agriculture and overcoming the continued influence of the cold front; states that more farm machinery and farm workers must be mobilized for rice seedling transplanting and corn planting to overcome adverse climatic conditions and ease the labor shortage; calls upon workers, technicians, office workers, soldiers and young students to render assistance as in the past to bring about another bumper harvest; stresses that all functionaries and workers in all sectors of the national economy must heed the instructions Kim Il-song gave at the National Agricultural Congress, go forth to transplant rice and corn seedlings and make an all out effort to help the countryside; notes that such an important farming season as the transplanting season must be properly prepared for by the functionaries and workers of all sectors and that all organizations and enterprises must search out even so much as one extra hand to furnish their allotted manpower for rural assistance and have them perform their farming chores in their assigned units; exhorts the manpower resources remaining behind in their units to perform double and triple their work share to accomplish the assignments of their organizations and enterprises and all units to draw up concrete plans for rural assistance and the factories and enterprises to provide the necessary farming equipment and materials on schedule; states that the mining and chemical industrial sectors should assure fertilizer production, factories and enterprises should provide farm machinery such as tractors, rice and corn seedling transplanters, and spare parts, the sectors involved must provide rain makers, rubber hoses to be used in conjunction with wells and water piping already dug and provide farming materials such as steel, lumber, cement and anthracite as planned; calls upon

the tractor factories to send technicians to the countryside for on-site repair of tractors and farm machinery and the functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector to strengthen the rural assistance program by . . . providing the working conditions through detailed planning of work assignments and devoting their attention to strengthening rear services distribution; exhorts the party organs and three revolutions teams in all sectors to carry out vigorous political organizational work and give support to the administration economic functionaries and go directly out to the work sites and set the example through their own actions.

8446

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG THANKS WORKERS WHO HELPED COUNTRYSIDE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent letters of thanks to the factory and office workers, students and soldiers who performed feats of labour in the battle for helping the countryside.

In the letters the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent thanks to the factory and office workers, students of universities and colleges, higher specialized schools, senior middle schools and schools of different levels throughout the country and soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces who performed great feats of labour in the battle for helping the countryside this year, upholding the policy of giving powerful assistance to the countryside with the mobilisation of the whole party, the entire people and the whole army.

The great leader said in the letters that the factory and office workers, students and soldiers who participated in the battle for helping the countryside rapidly wound up in the right season the transplantation of rice seedlings and humus-potted maize, qualitatively carried out the weeding of paddy and non-paddy fields and thus greatly contributed to good farming despite the adverse conditions of persistent whimsical weather under the influence of the cold front and did a lot of work in expediting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, displaying ardent loyalty to the party and the revolution.

The great leader pointed out that through the battle for helping the countryside the factory and office workers, students and soldiers exhibited a high degree of revolutionary spirit, organisational spirit and inexhaustible creative might of our working class and people, the lofty traits of the revolutionary new generation educated and trained by the party and the lofty political and moral traits of the people's army and powerfully demonstrated the justness and vitality of the policy of helping the countryside advance in the socialist rural theses.

Meetings for conveying the letters of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being held in cities, counties, industrial establishments, schools and units of the people's army and the people's security forces.

Speeches were made and letters of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song adopted at meetings.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DPRK SOLDIER DEFECTS--Seoul, July 6 (HAPTONG)--A North Korean army officer has crossed the truce line separating this divided country and defected to the south in search of freedom, the Defense Ministry here announced today. Second Lieutenant Kang Hyong-sun, 25, of the 12th regiment of the Fifth North Korean Army, crossed the military demilitarized zone and gave himself up to a forefront army outpost in the central frontline area about 8 a.m. Thursday, the announcement said. Scepticism about and disillusionment of the personality cult of North Korean Chieftain Kim Il-song and the socialist system as well as his yearning for freedom being enjoyed by the South Koreans have motivated Kang to cross the border, it said. It said the defector revealed that the North Korean compatriots have been suffering from severe mobilization geared to war preparations under increasing political regimentation. Kang was assigned to the Fifth Division after he was graduated from the Kim Il-song University. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0916 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'HAPTONG' CITES JAPANESE SOURCES ON DPRK OIL SHORTAGE

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0122 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 (HAPTONG)--North Korea has been in a serious oil crisis since early this year when it condemned Vietnam for the latter's incursion into Cambodia, triggering the Soviet Union's ire against it, it was learned today.

North Korea's criticism of Hanoi in the war between the two Indochinese communist countries has resulted in the sharp curtailment of the Soviet supply of crude to it.

Accusation of Vietnam, Moscow's staunch ally, was regarded as an indirect attack on the Soviet Union, according to Japanese diplomatic sources familiar with the North Korea affairs.

The Soviet Union suspended shipment of its crude for a month immediately after Pyongyang accused Vietnam in early January this year, dealing a heavy blow to its industries, they said.

The shipment was resumed in early February with its supplies reduced to a half, plunging North Korea into oil shortage, they said.

In 1978, North Korea was supplied one million tons of crude each from the Soviet Union and China but from February it suffered from a curtailment of 500,000 tons, which has been affecting manufacturing industries including iron and cement as well as the transit sector, the sources said.

Pyongyang's recent reticence, departing from its previous stand accusing Vietnam in the Sino-Vietnamese border war, has been interpreted as intending to incur no more retaliation from Moscow, they said.

They said North Korea's chief foreign policy planner Kim Young-nam's visit to Moscow last month was designed, among others, to persuade the Russians to lift the restrictions on their oil shipments.

To offset the loss, North Korea at one time futilely negotiated with Singapore and Iran on imports of oil, they said.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK ELECTRIFIES RAIL LINES AT FASTER PACE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—More railway lines have been electrified in the last two years than those electrified during the six-year plan period in our country.

A signal advance has been made in railway transport since the 13th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed the question of transport in April 1977.

This period saw the electrification of nearly 500 kilometres of railway lines including the over 180 kilometre Taedonggang-Sinsongchon-Changsang section, the over 140 kilometre Kilju-Hyesan section, the over 100 kilometre Sinanju-Huichon section, the 64 kilometre Tanchon-Kumgol (Kondok) section and the 12 kilometre Kumya-Pungnam section and many station yard tracks.

And many electric locomotives were produced in this period. This year alone scores of electric locomotives were built. Light rails were replaced by heavy ones and concrete sleepers [ties] laid in many sections to make the electrification of railways yield better results. Besides, thousands of heavy-duty wagons were produced.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined the railway electrification as the basic direction of the development of our railway transport and put forward the task to electrify gradually the entire railway lines of the country starting from those sections where transport of freight and passengers are heavy and gradients are steep.

The Yangdok-Songchon and Kaego-Koin sections with steep gradients were switched over to electric traction already in the period of peaceful construction.

Our railways were severely destroyed during the fatherland liberation war. But they were rehabilitated in a brief period after the war.

The period of the First Five-Year Plan witnessed the electrification of over 100 kilometres of railways including the Kilju-Myongchon and Yangdok-Sinsongchon sections. And more than 850 kilometres of railways including the Pyongyang-Sinuiju, Kowon-Chongjin and Pyongyang-Sinsongchon sections were electrified in the seven-year plan period.

During the six-year plan period projects were completed for electrifying over 380 kilometres of railways including the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Najin, Pyongyang-Madong and other sections where gradients are steep and freight traffic is heavy.

Not only trunk lines but also many branch lines in inland area have been electrified in our country.

The proportion of freight transport by electric traction now accounts for more than 70 per cent of the total railway freight transport of the country.

The 18th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held recently discussed the task to further develop transport to suit the demand of the socialist economic construction at a higher stage.

Another turn will be effected in our railway transport.

Some 1,600 kilometres of railways including the Pyongyang-Nampo and Kowon-Pongsan sections will be turned into electric lines during the current Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984). When these projects are completed, the proportion of freight transport by electric traction will rise to 87 per cent.

CSO: 4120

DPRK RAILROAD WORKERS HOLD RALLY ON TRANSPORTATION

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Jun 79 SK

[Excerpts] The workers of the Pyongyang Railroad Bureau held a rally on 19 June on thoroughly implementing the decision of the 18th Plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the party. Vice Premier Kang Song-san and functionaries of the sector concerned participated in the rally together with the workers.

Reports and discussions were presented at the rally. The reporters and those who participated in the discussions pointed out that the 18th Plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Party provides a significant occasion to bring about a epochal turn in accelerating the overall development of the people's economy by pushing forward the traffic and transport tasks.

Noting that it is most important in satisfactorily meeting the sharply increasing requirements for transport to organize transport tasks well, the rally pointed out the requirement, above all, for establishing thorough revolutionary discipline. The rally emphasized that orderly command channels, through which all units and processes in railroad transport operate under single, unified direction, should be firmly established, thus normalizing and causing transport to operate in accordance with regulations. Punctual operation of trains should be guaranteed by operating in strict observance of discipline, regulations and assigned work schedules on the part of all functionaries, including station masters, locomotive engineers and control personnel.

The rally also noted that the party's policy of three-way transport--centralized, containerized and combined--should be thoroughly carried out. The rally emphatically pointed out the need for concrete study of the transport demands of each sector of the people's economy, establishment of well organized and detailed transport schedules, elimination of (empty runs and repeated transport), increasing of the number of trains for centralized transport and raising of the ratio of containerized transport.

The rally pointed out that it is mandatory to accelerate the reinforcement of weak links in railroad transport in order to improve railroad transport and enhance transport capability in accordance with the party's policy.

To meet the conditions for electrification of railroads and use of heavy freight cars, several hundred kilo meters of rail lines should be replaced with heavy duty tracks. Cross-ties should be replaced, stone ballast should be well compacted, and, yard tracks should be expanded to speed up passage of electric locomotives, the rally pointed out.

The rally called for consolidating the material and technical foundations of railroad transport by accelerating construction of railroad accessory manufacturing plants and introducing radio and television in control systems.

The rally called on fighters of the transportation sector to fulfill the assigned revolutionary tasks with responsibility and to organize all the work in accordance with the demands of the Tsean work system in order to bring about a new upsurge in railroad transportation.

The rally adopted a resolution.

CSO: 4108

'KCNA' REPORTS ON FISHING INDUSTRY IN KANGWON PROVINCE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0118 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—Kangwon Province is a major fishing base on the eastern coast of Korea. It holds a big share of the nation's fisheries output.

Its coastal sea abounds in aquatic resources, with the cold and warm currents meeting. There more than 600 species are found, among them mackerel, cuttlefish, yellow tail, anchovy, saury, dolphin and other fishes fond of the warm current, and sweetfish, cofish, herring and other fishes fond of the cold current, such seaweeds as undaria pinnatifida and tangle, and various shellfishes including abalone and oyster, and sea cucumber and octopus, and its shallow sea is suitable for seaweed and shellfish culture.

Fisheries and aquatic products processing industry have made a rapid development in Kangwon Province after liberation.

The Wonsan fisheries station has steadily improved the fishing methods, introducing modernized and scientific means of fishing. Now it easily spots fish shoals with modern fish detectors and sends out to the sea big fishing fleets composed of modern large trawlers, all-purpose ships and refrigerator-transport ships.

A number of modernly equipped fisheries stations and shallow-sea culture stations are found on the seabeach areas of the province such as Wonsan, Munchon, Tongchon and Kosong and more than 100 medium- and small-scale fishing grounds in its bastal waters.

The province has set up a new base of deep sea fishing and laid solid material and technical foundations for fishing, while building large ships for the base.

Medium- and small-scale fishing has also made progress.

Hundreds of fishermen's cooperatives, fishing teams of cooperative farms, and those of organs and enterprises are operating near the fishing grounds of this scale to make big hauls of delicious fishes.

The fisheries of the province is developing steadily, maintaining close productive relations with the aquatic products processing, shipbuilding and fishing tackle industries, major industrial domains of the province.

Such processed marine products as pickled, dried and canned goods of the province are popular on foreign markets, too, and there are a modern fish freezing plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons in Wonsan and over 20 modern ones in the county-seats and other places and industrial establishments and aquatic products stores have good refrigerating installations, and there has been established an orderly refrigerating system from the sea to the consumer areas, freezing wagons and cars plying between them in an unbroken chain.

Shipbuilding and fishing tackle and outfit production bases have taken shape in Wonsan, Tongchon and Kosong.

The province has a number of fisheries training centres including the Wonsan fisheries college and research bases, the number of the technical personnel engaged in fisheries has grown 15 times over the last two decades.

The fisheries output in the province last year was 3.1 times that in 1959.

The Wonsan fisheries station alone hauls in two days as much fishes as were caught in a whole year in the province under the Japanese imperialist rule.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

TEXTILE INDUSTRY FULFILLS PLAN--The General Bureau of Textile Industry of the Light Industry Committee has fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year by indices as of 28 June. The General Bureau accelerated modernization of equipment at each textile plant and organized work schedules to meet full-capacity operation of the existing facilities. The Pyongyang textile complex exerted efforts for modifying and modernizing the equipment to best suit the conditions of the available raw materials and for training apprentices. The complex fulfilled the plan 15 days earlier than scheduled. The Sinuichu textile plant, (Kusong) textile plant, Anju silk mill and Pakchon silk mill have produced textile and thread exceeding the last year's levels. The (Sonjo) knitwear plant and Pyongyang stocking plant have attained higher production, more than 1.5 times the performance of the corresponding period last year. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Jun 79 SK]

HAMHUNG WOOL TEXTILE PLANT--The Hamhung wool textile plant is continuing its high rate of production after fulfilling its plan for the first half of this year by indices as of 19 June. Innovation in textile production was effected by utilizing vinalon for wool textile production. The plan for vinalon thread production was attained one month earlier than scheduled. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

COAL INDUSTRY GENERAL BUREAU--The Coal Industry General Bureau of the Mining Committee has fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year by indices as of 26 June. Anju District Coal Mining Complex has fulfilled its plan as of 23 June, increasing the number of mining pits by 1.4 times as compared with the same period last year. Kaechon District Coal Mining Complex has accelerated coal production by speeding up tunneling operations. Knowun District Coal Mining Complex has fulfilled its plan by indices as of 20 June, exerting main efforts at Kowun Coal Mine. The Kumya Youth Coal Mine under the Western Area Coal Industry Management Bureau has attained its goal 15 days earlier than scheduled. The Sunchon, Tokchon and Kuchang districts' coal mining complex, and the coal mines under the Northern Area Coal Industry General Bureau have produced coal at the level higher than scheduled and a sufficient quantity of coal was made to thermal power plants and each sector of the people's economy. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

MINING INDUSTRY FULFILLS PLAN--The Mine Industry General Bureau of the Mining Industry Committee has fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year as of 28 June. The mines under the Ferrous Mine Industry Management Bureau of South Pyongan Province have attained high rate of production through speedy tunneling operations and full-capacity operation of mining equipment. The mines under the Ferrous Mine Industry Management Bureau of North Hwanghae Province have fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year as of 23 June. The 8 November Mine has also exceeded the programmed level of production. The Haesan Youth Mine, (Wunung) Mine, Tongbang Mine and (Sokwang) Mine have fulfilled their plans in advance by effecting innovation in mining operations. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Jun 79 SK]

MUNPYONG STEEL MILL--The Munpyong Steel Mill has fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year by indices as of 27 June. The mill increased the output of major products by more than 1.2 times that of the same period last year by adopting about 120 technical innovation plans. Zinc production during the period attained the highest record since commencement of plant operation, by operating the electrolyzer to full capacity and installing a new cooling tower. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS PRODUCTION--Pyongyang July 3--The February 8 vinalon complex has of late increased the daily output of agricultural chemicals 70 per cent above that in the same period last year. Besides vinalon, the complex produces a wide variety of highly efficacious herbicides and insecticides in great quantities. The producers of agricultural chemicals have doubled the production capacity and raised the grade of the products 10 per cent by semi-automating the raw materials treating process and introducing the continuous reaction system in overall processes. The herbicide producers have lifted the daily output 60 per cent above the plan through the technical remodelling of installations. During the current Second Seven-Year Plan period the output of agricultural chemicals will be boosted twofold in our country. Especially the herbicide output will jump 9 times, with the existing herbicide factories reinforced and new ones built. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK]

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION--Pyongyang, July 3--The electrification of the Kujang-Ryongam and Oryong-Ryongmun branch railway lines leading to the Pyongdung and Yongmun coal mines in North Pyongan Province has been completed in a brief time. As a result, the traffic capacity has been considerably raised and it has become possible to haul the coal produced at these coal mines directly to the consumption areas by electric locomotives. The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song sent thanks to the constructors and helpers who performed feats in the electrification projects. A meeting for conveying the thanks of the great leader and opening the electric railway to traffic was held at the Kujang Youth Railway Station on July 1. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK]

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

MANSUDAE ART TROUPE VISIT FRANCE

Arrives in Paris

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang June 28--The Mansudae Art Troupe of our country left Pyongyang on June 26 by special plane for a visit to France and arrived in Paris on the same day. It will give performances in Paris from June 28.

Premiere on 28 June

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The Mansudae Art Troupe of our country on a visit to France gave its Paris premiere on June 28 at the Champs-Elysees Theatre amid the great interest and enthusiastic welcome of French public circles, Parisians and diplomatic representatives of various countries in Paris, according to a report from Paris.

The premiere was appreciated by the mayor of Combs-la-Ville who is member of the Central Committee of the French Socialist Party and senator, the chairman of the group for contact and study on France-Korea economic and cultural problems who is socialist member of the senate, the chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association, the chairman of the circle of study of socialist Korea and many other political and academic figures, the Soviet and Czechoslovak ambassadors to France, the charges d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese and GDR embassies and staff members of other foreign embassies in Paris, the director of the "Erbo" Publishing House who is member of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and other political and economic figures of various countries in Paris, and reporters of LE MONDE, FIGARO, L'HUMANITE, the National Society of Television-Paris TV 1, the National Society of Television in Colour Antenna 2 (A 2) and the National Society of Television-France Region 3 (F.R.3) and workers of the Literary and Art House.

A guest performance given on June 29 was watched by the general director and deputy general director of UNESCO, the director of its Asian department, ambassadors of the permanent missions of over 60 countries and their staff

members, president of the Executive Council of International Bureau of Education, a vice-president of the Federation of Human Rights, the chairman of the International Scientific Film Association, and leading functionaries of more than 30 international organisations and representatives of many French public organisations, governmental and non-governmental organisations and personages of various circles.

After the premiere, LE MONDE, FIGARO and many other papers and the National Society of Television in Colour Antenna 2 (A 2) advised Paris citizens not to miss the opportunity of seeing the new and unique revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl."

The revolutionary opera has evoked widespread repercussions.

The general director of the Paris Art House said:

"'The Flower Girl' is a shining symbol of the great people and a flawless symbol of the most beautiful art.

"While seeing your performance, I realised more deeply that the Korean people attending respected President Kim Il-song are the most beautiful, noble and great people."

The general director of UNESCO said: Korea's new opera "The Flower Girl" is an excellent art work flawless in all aspects.

It enjoys our sympathy and response as it is entirely new and creative in content, form and emotion, quite different from the European opera.

The chairman of the Asian Society of France said:

"This wonderful opera clearly shows the development and might of Korea. It is a shame for France not to have established diplomatic relations with the great Democratic People's Republic of Korea. If I meet the president, prime minister and Paris mayor in the future, I will raise this problem and make efforts to settle it correctly."

A stage artist said:

"Europe should accept the new opera of Korea, inspiring in idea, universal in form, unique and attractive in creation.

"The revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' upsetting the 550-year long history of European opera is the most successful modern opera."

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHONGNYON MEETINGS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received from compatriots in Japan letters carrying their boundless reverence.

The letter from the central report meeting commemorating the 24th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) said:

The formation of Chongnyon was a historic event which opened a road of a radical change in the life of the compatriots in Japan by brilliantly embodying the immortal *chuche* idea of the great leader and the original policy of the overseas compatriots movement based on it and a solemn declaration which announced the new starting point of the movement of the Koreans in Japan.

The letter said that the road traversed by Chongnyon over the last 24 years was a history of love in which the great leader has reared the functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan into revolutionary soldiers of *chuche*-type, ardent patriots.

In the letter the attendants of the meeting wholeheartedly extended highest glory and warmest thanks to the great leader.

The letter from the central meeting of Koreans in Japan held on the 29th anniversary of June 25 said that the compatriots in Japan will fight to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and realize north-south dialogue, upholding the policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader.

The great leader also received letters from the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the completion of the building of the Korean University, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan welcoming an athletic team of our country and a meeting of compatriots in Japan for seeing off the athletic team of our country.

All the letters wholeheartedly wished the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1616 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

The message reads:

His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid
President
Algerian Democratic and People's Republic
General Secretary
National Liberation Front Party

Algiers

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, I extend warmest felicitations and greetings to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the National Liberation Front Party, the government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the friendly Algerian people on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

The Algerian people who embarked upon the road of building a new society after achieving the national independence through a prolonged, arduous armed struggle, have completely changed the appearance of the country with their creative labour and consolidated the international position of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The Korean people highly appreciate the great success made by the Algerian people in the struggle for firmly defending the gains of revolution and building a new life as a common success of the Third World people.

We note with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are favorably developing day by day through a struggle for defence of independence and strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

I wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Algerian people a greater success in the future struggle for building a new, rich and powerful, prosperous Algeria along already chosen road of socialism under the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by you.

Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 4, 1979.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S BURUNDI PRESIDENT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of solidarity to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and president of the Republic of Burundi, in connection with the decisive measure taken recently by the government and people of Burundi to smash an anti-government plot of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

The telegram reads:

His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza
Chairman
Supreme Revolutionary Council
President
Republic of Burundi

Bujumbura

I have received the news that recently the government and people of Burundi took a decisive measure to smash an anti-government plot of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

Your measure showed the unshakable determination of your people to firmly defend the gains of revolution and continue to vigorously hew the path of building a new life.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people extend full support to and firm solidarity with the Burundi people in their just struggle to frustrate the continued subversive acts and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, consolidate the national independence and achieve the independent development of the country.

I take this opportunity to heartily wish the Burundi people greater success in the struggle for building a new society under the leadership of your excellency.

Kim Il-song, President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 3, 1979.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES PRESIDENT OF CAPE VERDE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Cape Verde and the proclamation of the republic.

The message reads:

His Excellency Aristides Pereira
President
Republic of Cape Verde
Praia

I, in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to your government and people on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Cape Verde and the proclamation of the republic.

The Korean people rejoice over many successes made by the Cape Verde people in the struggle for building a new life under your correct leadership and wholeheartedly wish them greater progress in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Kim Il-song
president
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 4, 1979.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FROM CUBA VISITS DPRK

Delegation Arrives

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on July 3 met and had a friendly conversation with the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and member of the Council of State and deputy prime minister, which paid him a courtesy call.

Present on the occasion were personage concerned Kim Chung-il and Maria Micaela Ramirez Calzadilla, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

Delegation Tours Pyongyang Area

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and member of the Council of State and deputy prime minister, on July 2 visited historic Mangyongdae.

The delegation was accompanied by Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won, personage concerned Kim Chung-il and Maria Micaela Ramirez Calzadilla, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

While inspecting the native home in Mangyongdae and revolutionary historic mementoes of Mangyong Hill, the guests were briefed on the revolutionary history of the great leader Kim Il-song.

The delegation also visited the Pyongyang metro that day.

The delegation went to the central industrial agricultural exhibition on July 3.

The head of the delegation said that the exhibition well showed many successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in the industrial development under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Delegation Sees Revolutionary Opera

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0022 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and member of the Council of State and deputy prime minister, appreciated the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of July 3.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won, personage concerned Kim Chung-il and Maria Micaela Ramirez Calzadilla, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

Delegation Leaves

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the Council of State and deputy prime minister, left Pyongyang by plane on July 5.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won, and Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned.

Maria Micaela Ramirez Calzadilla, charge d'affaires ad interim and staff members, of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang were also present there.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

Delegation Arrives

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 1 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 1--A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Akira Iwai, general secretary of the committee and adviser to the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, arrived in Pyongyang by air on June 30. It was met at the airport by personages concerned Kim Kwan-sop, Kim U-chong and Mun Pyong-nok.

Banquet Held for Delegation

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of July 3 in honour of the delegation of the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Akira Iwai, general secretary of the committee and advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOYHO).

The members of the delegation were invited to the banquet.

Present at the banquet were Kim Kwan-sop, Kim U-chong, Mun Pyong-nok and other personages concerned. Kim Kwan-sop spoke first at the banquet.

Pointing to the successful second world conference for the reunification of Korea held in November last year in Japan, he said that the conference greatly inspired the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and marked an important occasion in expanding and developing the international solidarity movement against the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and for the reunification of Korea.

The Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea is now struggling for the implementation of the resolution of the second world conference for the reunification of Korea, he said, and declared:

We highly appraise these activities of your committee and express deep thanks to it.

Akira Iwai spoke next.

He said that the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and many other solidarity organisations have been formed in all prefectures of Japan and now they are being organised in cities, towns and villages.

He went on: On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle a one million signature campaign is now going on in Japan to support the reunification of Korea. We Japanese workers are conducting the movement supporting the reunification of Korea with the conviction that it is necessary for strengthening our class struggle.

He expressed the belief that interchange between the workers and other working people of Japan and Korea would become more brisk and the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea would be successfully promoted in the future.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DELEGATION OF NEW LIBERAL CLUB OF JAPAN VISITS DPRK

Conversation With Vice Premier

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on July 2 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the New Liberal Club of Japan headed by Masami Kobayashi, member of the House of Representatives from the club, permanent secretary of the club and member of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Present on the occasion was personage concerned Hyon Chun-kuk.

Delegation Hosts Banquet

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The delegation of the New Liberal Club of Japan on visit to Korea headed by Masami Kobayashi, member of the House of Representatives from the club, permanent secretary of the club and member of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, on July 2 arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture.

Speaking first at the banquet, Masami Kobayashi said that during the visit to Korea the delegation could see the endeavours of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a faster progress of socialist construction.

What strongly impressed the members of the delegation is, among other things, that the younger generation is well educated in your country in accordance with the teachings of President Kim Il-song, he said, and added: the mental, moral and physical education of the children will bear a proud fruit in the future, I believe.

We will actively strive for the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries, he declared.

The next speaker was Hyon Chun-kuk.

He said that the visit of the delegation to Korea greatly contributed to further developing the good neighbourly relations between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

He said: During your [visit] in our country you highly appraised the successes made by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed solidarity with our people in the just cause of national reunification. This is an encouragement to the struggle of our people.

The Korean people will continue to strive for further strengthening and developing friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people, he declared.

Departure of Delegation

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The delegation of the New Liberal Club of Japan headed by Masami Kobayashi, member of the House of Representatives from the club, permanent secretary of the club and member of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, left Pyongyang by air on July 3.

During its stay in our country, the delegation visited various places in Pyongyang and local areas.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPAN'S TRANSPORT DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

Meeting With Vice Premier

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on July 2 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the All-Japan Council of Transportation and Traffic Workers' Union headed by its general secretary Agiji Kokubo.

Personage concerned Mun Pyong-nok was present on the occasion.

Welcome Meeting for Delegation

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--A meeting of transport workers of Pyongyang was held at the Central Workers' Hall on July 2 to welcome the delegation of the All-Japan Council of Transportation and Traffic Workers' Union headed by its general secretary Agiji Kokubo.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Yon-il said that the All-Japan Council of Transportation and Traffic Workers' Union has vigorously struggled against the oppression and plunder by domestic monopoly capital and for peace and democracy in Japan and the interests of the working people, strengthening unity and cooperation of the transportation and traffic workers of Japan.

We will, in the future, too, firmly support the just struggle of the Japanese working class, he said.

Agiji Kokubo spoke next.

The Korean people, firmly guided by the immortal chuche idea founded by respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the great leader, have successfully carried on socialist construction by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields.

For its greatness and universal truth the chuche idea is now widely spreading to the world with a tremendous attraction and exerting a great influence on the course of the revolutionary changes in the world, he stressed.

Pointing out that the reunification of Korea is not only the cherished desire of the Korean people but also a desire of the world people who love peace. He declared that for the reunification of Korea all foreign troops must be driven out of South Korea and the democratisation of South Korean society be realised.

The South Korean authorities' suppression of democratic personages who desire reunification must not be tolerated, he said.

Present at the meeting were Mun Pyong-rok and other personages concerned and transport workers in the city.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALAGASY AMBASSADOR IN DPRK HOSTS RECEPTION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country, gave a reception at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant on the evening of July 5 on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar.

Invited to the reception were Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and his wife, and Choe Chong-kun, Paek Hak-in, Chong Song-nam, Yi Hwa-son, Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited to the reception.

Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa made a speech on the occasion.

He extended warmest greetings to the Korean people for celebrating the holiday of Madagascar.

The meeting of the heads of state of the two countries and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar carry weighty significance in further developing and strengthening the friendship between the two peoples, he said.

He pointed out that the foreign troops still present in South Korea in disregard of the just resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly obstruct the reunification of Korea.

Stressing that the reunification of Korea must be realised independently in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he reassured the full support of the Malagasy people to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam spoke next.

He said:

The Malagasy people have traversed the road of proud victory, overcoming difficult trials over the past 19 years since the independence. In particular, a great progress has been made in their struggle for social progress and the prosperity of the country following the founding of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by President Didier Ratsiraka.

We sincerely rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by the fraternal Malagasy people in the building of a new society and wholeheartedly wish them greater success in the future struggle for the independent development of the country and the implementation of the charter of socialist revolution, he declared.

The Korean people, he stressed, will continue to actively support the just cause of the Malagasy people.

The attendants toasted the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples, the good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people President Didier Ratsiraka.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING HELD IN DPRK FOR SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUANS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—A meeting of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people was organized in Pyongyang on July 5 by the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People.

Addressing the meeting, Pak Yong-si, in the name of the entire Korean people, extended militant greetings to the Sandino National Liberation Front, the resistance fighters and the Nicaraguan people who are waging a staunch struggle against the imperialists and the Somoza dictatorial regime and for a democratic government and the independent development of the country.

He said: The Sandino National Liberation Front organized and mobilized broad segments of the people to a nation-wide general strike and established a provisional democratic government in the liberated area, while steadily expanding the combat operations of the guerrillas in recent years.

The Korean people, he stated, warmly hail the establishment of the government.

We strongly demand the pro-American dictator Somoza clique to stop the bestial suppression and murderous outrages against the people and step down from power.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must discontinue at once the military assistance to and armed intervention in Nicaragua. We will as always actively support with might and main the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

The meeting was attended by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, and personages concerned and working people in Pyongyang.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES RWANDAN PRESIDENT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1623 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder-chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic of Rwanda and the fourth anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

The message reads:

His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal
President
Republic of Rwanda
Founder-chairman
National Revolutionary Movement for Development

Kigali

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic of Rwanda and the fourth anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development,

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the government and the people of the Republic of Rwanda.

Since the proclamation of the second republic of Rwanda, many changes have taken place in the life of the Rwandan people.

The Korean people wish the Rwandan people greater success in the future struggle for building a new society and developing the national economy and national culture, closely rallied around you and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

I express the conviction that the bonds of friendship between Korea and Rwanda which have been tightened as a result of your visit to our country will be further consolidated and developed with each passing day.

Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 4, 1979.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Venezuela.

The message reads:

His Excellency Luis Herrera Campins
President
Republic of Venezuela
Caracas

I, in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency, your government and people on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Venezuela.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish the Venezuelan people greater success under your leadership in the work for the independent development of the country and the building up of a new society against all forms of domination and interference.

Kim Il-song
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 4, 1979.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN JOURNALISTS LEAVE--Pyongyang, July 4--The Nigerian journalists delegation headed by Dapo Daramola, general manager and editor-in-chief of the Nigerian paper DAILY EXPRESS, left Pyongyang on July 3 by plane. After its arrival in our country on June 18, the delegation toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

POLISH SOCCER TEAM LEAVES--Pyongyang, July 4--The Polish "Motor" Soccer Team left Pyongyang by air on July 3. After arriving in our country on June 25, the team had friendship matches with our soccer teams. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Pyongyang, July 4--Samba Oscar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to our country, left Pyongyang by air on July 3 at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

COLOMBIAN LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 30 received the delegation of the Colombian Liberal Party. Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Carlos Holmes Trujillo, member of the National Directorate of the Colombian Liberal Party and senator, and member of the delegation Simon Bossa Lopez, member of the National Directorate of the Liberal Party and deputy to the House of Representatives, Laureano Alberto Arellano, member of the National Directorate of the Liberal Party and senator [as printed], Hector Larduy Rodriguez, member of the Cordoba Departmental Directorate of the Liberal Party and senator, Victor Cardenas Jaramillo, member of the Antioquia Departmental Directorate of the Liberal Party and senator, and Jose Vincente Marquez, general secretary of the Seventh Commission of the House of Representatives and ex-president of the National Federation of Liberal Youths of Colombia. Vice-Premier Chong Chin-ki, and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 2 Jul 79 SK]

GRENADA GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 5 received the government delegation of Grenada. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Selwyn Strachan, minister of communications, works and labour. Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, was present there. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

DPRK MISSIONS ABROAD--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Press conferences and film shows were held recently at the embassies of our country in many countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports. Press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in the Congo, Togo, Mozambique, Tanzania, Senegal, Nepal, Malaysia, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Denmark and Sierra Leone and film shows at the DPRK embassies in Burundi, Jordan and Austria. The functions were attended by functionaries of party and power bodies and public organizations, men of the press and reporters of host countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK]

DPRK, YEMEN BROADCASTING COOPERATION--Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the broadcasting organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed in Sana on June 30, according to a report. It was signed by the DPRK ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic on behalf of our side and the minister of information and culture who is chairman of the board of directors of the General Bureau of the Radio and TV Broadcasting of the Yemen Arab Republic on behalf of the YAR side. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

ARCHERS SCORE IN HUNGARY--Pyongyang, July 4--Our archers scored good results and demonstrated the honour of chuche Korea at the international archery contests held in Hungary between June 23 and 24, according to a report. Kim Yong-kyun of our country placed first at the men's contests. Our girl Sok Chang-suk came [in] first and Choe Sun-ok and Pak Sun-ok second and third at the women's junior contests. The contests were participated in by many excellent archers from our country, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Poland, France, Italy, Belgium and West German. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL CALL--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 4 received Szabo Ferenc, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, who paid him a farewell call prior to his return home at the recall of his home government. Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was present on the occasion. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK]

GREETING TO SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to France Albert Rene upon his reelection as president of the Republic of Seychelles. The message reads: His Excellency France Albert Rene, president, Republic of Seychelles, Victoria: I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your reelection as president of the Republic of Seychelles on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Seychelles people greater successes in the work to firmly defend the country's sovereignty and build a new society under your leadership. Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang, July 4, 1979. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO MOZAMBIQUE--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Song Ki-tae, ambassador of our country to the People's Republic of Mozambique, June 29 paid a farewell call on Samora Moises Machel, president of Mozambique, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed the cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial greetings and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK]

COLOMBIAN DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Colombian Liberal Party headed by Carlos Holmes Trujillo, member of the National Directorate of the Colombian Liberal Party and senator, left Pyongyang by air on July 3. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited various places in Pyongyang and local areas. At the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, the head of the delegation said: the science and technology of the Korean people are highly developed. This wonderful success is a fruition of the policy of guaranteeing the independence of the economy and its balanced development. It is a miracle that Korea which had been a colony of the Japanese imperialists and gone through a war achieved this excellent success in a brief span of time, he stressed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

EXCHANGE OF JOURNALISTS--Beijing July 4 KYODO--Japanese Dietman Masami Kobayashi of the opposition New Liberal Club says he proposed Japanese-North Korean exchanges of journalists during his recent visit to Pyongyang. But, Kobayashi told reporters in Beijing Tuesday, the North Koreans indicated such exchanges would be difficult at present on a permanent basis. Kobayashi is leading an NLC delegation which has completed an official visit to North Korea. In reply to the Japanese proposal, North Korean officials accused the Japanese Government of continuing to refuse to allow North Korean newsmen to visit Japan though North Korea has been accepting many Japanese journalists on a non-permanent basis, Kobayashi said. The North Koreans insisted on principle of reciprocity regarding exchanges of newsmen, he said. Kobayashi and his delegation will leave Beijing for home Wednesday afternoon. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW]

COSTA RICAN ACADEMICIAN--Pyongyang, June 30--A meeting of teachers and students was held at the Kim Il-song University on June 29 to accord a welcome to Claudio Gutierrez, rector of the Costa Rica University and his party. No Song-chan made a speech at the meeting. Noting that the rector had enthusiastically helped in the work of the "Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea" inaugurated in Costa Rica last year, the speaker said that he had highly appreciated during his Korean visit the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader and expressed sympathy and support for the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. As in the past, so in the future, too, we will continue to strive to deepen friendship between the peoples of the two countries, he stressed. Claudio Gutierrez spoke next. He said, while visiting Korea, he had seen at first hand the achievements made by the Korean people in all fields. All these achievements, he stressed, are a fruition of the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song and the outstanding policy put forward by him. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 30 Jun 79 SK] **Pyongyang, July 1--**Claudio Gutierrez, rector of the Costa Rica University, and his party left Pyongyang yesterday by plane. During their stay in our country, the guests inspected Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 1 Jul 79 SK]

DELEGATION RETURNING FROM EAST EUROPE--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--The party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Chae Hyong-sik returned home by plane on July 5 after a visit to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by personages concerned, Ludovit Fizek, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy, and B. K. Pimenov, minister-councillor of the Soviet Embassy, in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--A friendship meeting was held on July 5 at the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Songyo Senior Middle School on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Ambassador Nyamjabin Baasanjab and staffers of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting which was attended by teachers and students of the school. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

ALGERIAN COUNTERPART GREETED--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik ben Yahia on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of that country. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the desire of the Korean and Algerian people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK]

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Vice-President Kang Yang-uk on July 3 met and had a friendly conversation with Szabo Ferenc, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, who paid him a farewell visit. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kil Chae-kyong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

RED ARMY HIJACKERS--Beijing, July 3 KYODO--The nine members of the radical "Japan Red Army," who hijacked a Japanese airliner to North Korea in March 1970, have received letters or messages from their families in Japan, the visiting New Liberal Club Mission [NLC] from Japan told the press here Tuesday. All the letters or messages which their families entrusted the NLC delegation were handed over to Pyongyang government authorities on June 28, they said. The nine exiles, including Takamaro Tamiya, were on holiday, climbing mountains or traveling in various parts of North Korea, but the letters or messages were forwarded to their places of stay, they said. North Korean authorities said they would answer the letters or messages in any case, they added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

SWISS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER--The chairman of the Left Communist Party in Switzerland Lars Werner has sent a message of solidarity to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the anti-U.S. joint struggle month. The message reads as follows: Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. The most respected Comrade General Secretary, we highly appraise and actively support the proposals you have set forth anew to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea on the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people. The news on the dialog between North and South Korea greatly pleased us. However, we have a feeling of greater disappointment and uneasiness rather than pleasure because the South Korean persons in authority have destroyed the possibility of successful negotiations by employing all means available. Carrying out a movement for international solidarity with the Korean people therefore poses a more important problem today. As we did in the past, we will continuously carry out a movement for international solidarity with the Korean people in the future, too. I extend congenial greetings to you. [Signed] Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Communist Party in Switzerland. Stockholm, 12 June 1979. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Jun 79 SK]

JAPANESE WIVES IN DPRK--Tokyo (OP)--Japanese women who went to north Korea along with their Korean husbands have increasingly requested their families in Japan to send Japanese currency to them. Revealing this fact, the committee for the realization of free visits to Japan by the Japanese women said it suspected the request might be associated with north Korea's intention to help ease its financial defaults on overseas debts. Mrs. Ikeda Humiko, chairman of the committee, said the Japanese wives had sent letters requesting money ranging from 100,000 yen to 500,000 yen, which was unusual in the past three years. Before, they used to request delivery of daily necessities including saccharin, not cash. The increasing requests for money coincided with the time when north Korea was pressured hard by Japan to pay for the goods it had bought. According to the committee, there were several Japanese wives who requested cash in the past. But they said in the letters that the Japanese currency was no help to their living in north Korea so that they said it would be better for their family members in Japan to send goods. Officials of the committee said some sent money as requested recently but they did not receive any letters saying that the cash had been received, raising suspicion that it might have been intercepted by north Korean authorities. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 79 p 8]

JOURNALIST EXCHANGES WITH JAPAN--Peking, July 4, KYODO--Japanese Dietman Masami Kobayashi of the opposition New Liberal Club says he proposed Japanese-North Korean exchanges of journalists during his recent visit to Pyongyang. But, Kobayashi told reporters in Peking Tuesday, the North Koreans indicated such exchanges would be difficult at present on a permanent basis. Kobayashi is leading an NLC delegation which has completed an official visit to North Korea. In reply to the Japanese proposal, North Korean officials accused the Japanese government of continuing to refuse to allow North Korean newsmen to visit Japan though North Korea has been accepting many Japanese journalists on a nonpermanent basis, Kobayashi said. The North Koreans insisted on principle of reciprocity regarding exchanges of newsmen, he said. Kobayashi and his delegation will leave Peking for home Wednesday afternoon. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 4 Jul 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

SALES TEAM TO JAPAN--Tokyo (Hapdong)--North Korea will seek to expand its trade with Japan by sending a sales promotion delegation to the country early next month, informed sources here said Saturday. The delegation to be led by Pak Se-ch'an, general secretary of the north Korean International Trade Promotion Committee, will include five vice president-level officials of companies handling metals and minerals, the sources said. The north Koreans, applying for visas seeking about 50 days of stay in Japan, would try to persuade Japanese traders that Japan's increase of imports from north Korea could serve as a swift way to help settle the outstanding debts owed to them by north Korea, they said. With the persuasion, the north Koreans would ask the Japanese for the imports of anthracite coal, zinc and fishery products from their country. The north Korean delegation was also known to launch a negotiation for loans from commercial banks in Japan. North Korea originally scheduled to send a delegation of the Chosun Trade Bank on June 13 but withheld the plan following the Japanese traders' tough stand on the trade debts. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 79 p 1]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS INDEPENDENCE OF ALGERIA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] **Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)**--The Korean people believe that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will be consolidated and developed further still in the future, declares **NODONG SINMUN** Thursday in an article warmly hailing the 17th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

The independence of Algeria, says the author of the article, was a momentous event that opened a broad road of independent development to her people who had experienced all manner of maltreatment and oppression under colonial tyranny and a great inspiration to the struggle of the African people for freedom and liberation.

The resourceful and courageous Algerian people with their fine revolutionary traditions have completely changed the appearance of the country in the past period by energetically waging a struggle for building an independent and prosperous new society, firmly defending the already won political independence and revolutionary gains under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, notes the article.

It continues:

Upholding independence and the principle of the non-aligned movement, the Algerian Government is struggling vigorously for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, defence of the dignity of the Arab nation and the complete liberation and unity of Africa and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The international position of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic is being strengthened day by day.

Today the Algerian people, under the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the government of the ADPR headed by Chadli Bendjedid, are advancing energetically for the prosperity and development of the country and the building of a new Algeria along the road of socialism they have already chosen.

The friendly relations between the two countries are daily developing favorably through the struggle for defence of independence and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

At international organisations and international conferences, the Algerian Government sharply denounces the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and displays vigorous activities in support of our peoples cause of national reunification.

Our people are deeply pleased to have such revolutionary people as the Algerian people as their close friend on the African continent.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Algerian people more shining victories in their struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS INDEPENDENCE OF CAPE VERDE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the people of Cape Verde greater success in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society, believing that the friendly relations between Korea and Cape Verde will grow stronger and develop in the future in the struggle to accomplish the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

NODONG SINMUN today declares this in a signed article titled "Cape Verde People Advance Along the Road of Independence" dedicated to the fourth anniversary of the independence of the country and proclamation of the republic by its people.

The achievement of the independence of the country and proclamation of the republic by the people of Cape Verde, notes the article, were a precious fruition of the bloody struggle they had waged for a long period to win freedom and liberation and a historic event which opened a broad road for them to build an independent and creative new life.

Turning to the great successes made by the people of Cape Verde in the struggle for clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule and building an independent new life under the correct leadership of President Aristides Pereira, the article continues:

Pursuing the non-aligned policy, the Republic of Cape Verde opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and is struggling for the complete liberation of Africa and it supports the struggle of peoples for independence and sovereignty.

The peoples of Korea and Cape Verde have established long ago close bonds of friendship and cooperation in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and supported and cooperated with each other.

Our people have actively supported the just cause of the people of Cape Verde all the time.

The Cape Verde people denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and express firm support and solidarity for our peoples struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people are greatly encouraged by the support of the Cape Verde people.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PAPERS HAIL INDEPENDENCE OF RWANDA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Papers here Thursday dedicate articles to the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic in Rwanda and the 4th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development. The Korean people, they say, wholeheartedly wish the Rwandan people new success in their future struggle for the independent development of the country and building of a new life.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that the proclamation of the second republic of Rwanda and the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development were events of great significance in the history of the Rwandan people's struggle for building a new society.

The article continues:

After independence, particularly after the proclamation of the second republic of Rwanda, her people rallied around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, have registered enormous achievements in consolidating the national independence and building a new life under the leadership of President Habyarimana Juvenal.

Pursuing the non-aligned foreign policy, the Republic of Rwanda is developing friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries and other progressive countries of the world and it supports the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples.

The Korean and Rwandan peoples have supported and cooperated with each other after establishing friendly relations in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. Notably the visit of His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda, to our country in June last year upon the invitation of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song marked a signal milestone in tightening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and developing them to a new, higher stage.

The Rwandan Government and people oppose the "two Korea" plot of the internal and external splittists and actively support our peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are happy to have the Rwandan people as our close friend on the African continent.

MINJU CHOSON in its article declares that our people who treasure their friendship and solidarity with the Rwandan people will in the future, too, make sustained efforts to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK DAILIES HAIL INDEPENDENCE OF VENEZUELA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 4 Jul 79 SE

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 168th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Venezuela, declaring that the Korean people will as ever actively strive to develop their friendly relations with the Venezuelan people.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN points to the fact that today the Venezuelan people, under the leadership of President Luis Herrera Campins, oppose all forms of domination and interference and endeavour for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

It goes on:

Venezuela is bending much efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order and developing her friendly relations with developing countries.

Korea and Venezuela established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in 1974. This marked a new milestone in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Korean people wish the Venezuelan people fine success in their struggle for consolidating the independence of the republic.

In an article headlined "Venezuelan People on Their National Holiday," MINJU CHOSON expresses the belief that the relations between Korea and Venezuela would further strengthen and develop in conformity with the purpose and interests of the two peoples.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

NONALINED COUNTRIES' MEETING--According to a news report, the meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries, which opened in the capital of Sri Lanka on 6 June, concluded on 10 June after completing its work. Representatives of many countries, including the head of the delegation of our country, addressed the meeting. Having discussed its agenda, the meeting adopted a statement. Noting that, to meet the principle and true nature of the nonaligned movement, the essence of this movement included struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial segregation, racism, zionism, exploitation, power politics, block politics, all forms of alien occupation and domination, and hegemonism, the statement called for the strengthening of unity, solidarity and cooperation among nonaligned countries based on the principle and aim of the nonaligned movement. The statement urged members of the nonaligned movement to struggle against all attempts to distort, destroy and violate the principle of the nonaligned movement and to assess every thing and act based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, stabilization of national territories, equality, free social and economic development of all nations and mutual non-interference in internal affairs in connection with international relations. The statement also urged that struggles should be waged vigorously to quickly replace the present international economic order with a new international economic order. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 13 Jun 79 SK]

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean and English language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Chin Ung-won

Labor hero and Chollima workteam leader at the Kangson Steel Mill; is now energetically carrying out the campaign to capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions [KOREA TODAY in English May 79 pp 1-4]

Chong Ki-ch'ol

Vice chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World Peoples; visited Japan as a member of the DPRK delegation headed by Hyon Chun-kuk in mid-June [Tokyo SHAKAI SHINPO in Japanese 15 Jun 79 p 1]

Chu Kwan-myong

A doctor who accompanied the DPRK delegation headed by Hyon Chun-kuk which visited Japan in mid June [Tokyo SHAKAI SHINPO in Japanese 16 Jun 79 p 1]

Hong Un-sik

Labor hero, led a excavator company, the crew of dredger 4 and other machine operators in the tideland reclamation around Sindo Island 20 years ago [KOREA TODAY in English Jun 79 pp 42-44]

Hyon Chun-kuk

Vice chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and a SPA member. Arrived in Japan on 13 June as head of the delegation which visited Japan at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party [Tokyo SHAKAI SHINPO in Japanese 15 Jun 79 p 1]

Kim Kwang-chin

Professor and researcher of the Economic Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences. Born in Pyongyang, he received higher education and served as an assistant in a university in Japan and later taught at a specialized school. Met Kim Il-song in 1945 and later was asked to teach at the Kim Il-song University. [KOREA TODAY in English Apr 79 pp 26-28]

Kim U-chong

Vice chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; visited Japan as a member of the delegation headed by Hyon Chun-kuk in mid June [Tokyo SHAKAI SHINPO in Japanese 15 Jun 79 p 1]

O Chu-il

Member of Korean Medical Society; visited Japan as a member of the delegation headed by Hyon Chun-kuk in mid June [Tokyo SHAKAI SHINPO in Japanese 15 Jun 79 p 1]

Pak Ch'un-song

Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Public Workers Trade Union; visited Japan as a member of the delegation headed by Hyon Chun-kuk in mid June [Tokyo SHAKAI SHINPO in Japanese 15 Jun 79 p 1]

Pak Mun-kil

Chairman of a primary organization of the Youth League; was subject of the article, "Hungnam Port is Alive" [KOREAN YOUTH AND STUDENTS in English No 2, 79]

Pak Se-ch'an

General secretary of the North Korean International Trade Promotion Committee. Plans to visit Japan as head of the trade delegation in July to expand trade between DPRK and Japan [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 79 p 1]

Song Chong-sun (female)

Director of Nursery Guidance Department of the Ministry of Public Health; participated in a discussion on the subject of children in DPRK [KOREA TODAY in English Jun 79 pp 58-60]

To Sang-Nok

Academician of the Academy of Sciences and professor of Kim Il-song University. Originally from Seoul, he participated in the establishment of the Kim Il-song University. [KOREA TODAY in English Apr 79 pp 26-28]

Yong Kon-san

Head of Economic Research Institute and professor of the People's Economics College; in an interview with Reuters, he stated that DPRK wants to expand foreign trade and expects to pay off its foreign debts in a short time. [Seoul KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 79 p 1]

Yu Yong-kol

Vice chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and vice chairman of the Korean Metals and Machine Workers Trade Union; visited Japan as a member of the delegation headed by Hyon Chun-kuk in mid June [Tokyo SHAKAI SHINPO in Japanese 15 Jun 79 p 1]

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